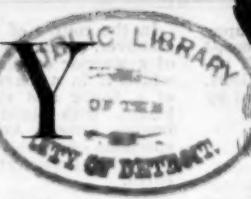


## ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1895.

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## THE ARMY OF HAWAII.

Concerning the command of the Hawaiian Army, of six hundred reinforced men, the "San Francisco Chronicle" says: "Col. McLean was imported from Washington and invested with the pomp and circumstance of military power. He took hold very well and disciplined the Hawaiian troops as they had never been disciplined before. But Col. McLean had his periods of relaxation, somewhat like other military and naval men—he had been in both services—and in one of these not long ago he attended the races. It was a fatal mis-step. They served claret punch between the heats, and Col. McLean drank three glasses of it. Somebody saw this lapse from grace, and reported it to a horror-stricken government. At once Honolulu became a gloom-enshrouded town. The ladies of the Women's Christian Temperance Union met and took a very determined tone. The Hawaiian Board also acted in the matter, and every sewing circle in the place was as full of indignation and grief as Col. McLean had been of claret. There could be only one result from such state of things, and this was that Col. McLean must go. In the picturesque use of Scripture which the governing Hawaiians employ when they deal with winebibbers, he was advised to slide down a steep place into the sea. The Hawaiian republic is now looking for a new commander-in-chief.

The provisions of the New Army Regulations upon the subject of riots, referred to last week, are based upon the provisions of G. O. No. 23, July 9, 1894, appearing in the Army and Navy Journal of Aug. 4, 1894, page 858, and G. O. No. 24, July 24, 1894, published by us July 28, 1894, page 842.

In the course of some building excavations in Stade, Hanover, yesterday, the workmen unearthed the corpse of a warrior of the period of Charlemagne. The body, which is in a marvellous state of preservation, is that of a young and vigorous man, more than six feet in height, with blond hair. It was partly covered with bronze armor. Antiquarians pronounce it a perfect specimen of a soldier of A. D. 780. They ascribe its remarkable preservation to the tanning qualities of the earth.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

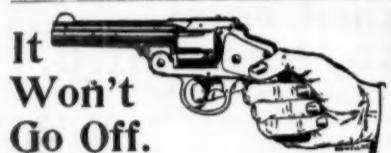
"You have twice told me," said the benevolent Atlanta man to the wooden-legged mendicant, "that your leg was lost in the war?"

"Yes, sir."

"Now, I am sure you were too young to enlist at that time."

"Well, sir, I can't deceive you; you are right. It was my father who lost a leg in the war, and the blamed thing runs in the blood. I simply inherited it. I am a wounded veteran by birth."

A "Handbook of Sanitary Information," by Roger S. Tracy, is a book which will be of use to every householder. It gives in condensed form the most important points on sanitary science, and the laws of healthful living, treating of pure air, drainage, disinfection, food, water, and other subjects of a like nature. The book is published as a small and handy volume, by D. Appleton & Company.



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Saale, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 a.m. Elbe, Sat., Aug. 24, 9 a.m.  
Aler, Tu., Aug. 6, 9 a.m. Havel, Tues., Aug. 27, 8 a.m.  
Trave, Sat., Aug. 10, 9 a.m. Saale, Sat., Aug. 31, 8 a.m.

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July 20, 1895.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## A NEW JOMINI.

Col. F. Lecomte, of the Swiss Army, is the editor of a new edition of "Précis de l'Art de la Guerre ou Nouveau Tableau analytique des principales combinaisons de la stratégie de la grande tactique et de la politique militaire, by Baron de Jomini, Général en Chef, Aide-de-camp de S. M. l'Empereur de toutes les Russies. This is "revue et augmentée d'après les appendices et documents du Général Jomini." It is published at Paris, Librairie Militaire de L. Baudoin, and appears in two paper-covered octavo volumes, with a third volume containing maps illustrating the text. In 1830 General Jomini published a volume entitled: "Nouveau Tableau analytique des principales Combinations de la Stratégie," etc. Using this original volume for the instruction of the hereditary Grand Duke Alexander, of Russia, General Jomini elaborated his ideas, the result being the publication at Paris in 1838 of a new work in two volumes, entitled "Précis de l'Art de la Guerre." A second edition of this appeared in 1855, with an appendix. After its publication Jomini continued to elaborate his theories and published four appendices. These various publications have been gathered together in this new edition of Jomini, and they are accompanied by valuable foot notes by Col. Lecomte. He has also added a chapter to the work, the origin of which is explained in a personal letter addressed to him by Gen. Jomini as follows:

"My dear Monsieur Lecomte: The receipt of your letter, dated at Hyères, gave me sincere pain. Although this city or island is beautiful enough to be an antechamber of Paradise, better dwell elsewhere than under the shade of its orange trees. The occasion for your going there is lamentable, especially for one who like you, has such need of expansion. I hope your young family may happily rejoin you in season to reach Pisa before the winter weather. I shall receive the news with pleasure if I am then still in this world. I await with impatience the work or the proofs of the military history which you announce. (Studies of Military History, Paris, 1868.) Although I am hardly in condition to read it myself or to hear it read by the voice of a friend, I hope to hear enough of it to be able to appreciate it as a whole.

"A work worthy to be undertaken by you would be a supplement or complement to my "Précis de l'Art de la Guerre," treating of the modifications steam and railroads have brought into the combinations of war, as much in regard to strategic operations as in grand tactics.

"You would thus perform an immense service, and your reputation would not suffer by thus amending and completing the best work upon the art of war which has appeared up to 1869. The principles of strategy are unchanged; it is only the practise that differs. In Grand Tactics these principles are still more controlling, for armies, when face to face, do not fight on a railroad track. At Solferino, as at Sadowa, bringing masses into action had the same results as in the wars of the Empire or of Frederick the Great.

"If I should learn in the other world of the publication of a work entitled: "Précis de l'Art de Guerre, by le Général Jomini, Completed and Applied to New Discoveries by Col. Lecomte, etc., etc." I should be proud to have so good a continuator, and your own self-esteem need not suffer by it. If I deceive myself, undeceive me.

"If you wish to make a new 'Précis de l'Art de Guerre' under your own name, you would hardly be able to avoid repeating what I have said, and falling into plagiarism, more or less disguised. Whereas announcing yourself as a continuator and perfector, the honor would be less great.

"Adieu, my dear Colonel, I will say nothing of myself; I am on the decline natural to my suffering and my ninety years.

"In spite of the quasi-elegance of my writing, I have no longer but a quarter of an eye, for the left eye is dead, and the right one only sees with difficulty through a magnifying glass. I can no longer leave my arm chair because of pain. And my head, which has kept good thus far, commences to follow the general decadence of the rest of me. Accept for yourself, as well as for Madame Lecomte, the sincere good wishes which we shall always cherish for your prompt recovery, and the prosperity of all your family.

## GENERAL JOMINI.

"Passy, 29 November, 1868."

This interesting letter places Col. Lecomte practically in the position of the literary executor of his distinguished countryman, and no man is better fitted for this office. What Gen. Jomini would have done for himself, had not age and infirmity prevented, has been done for him by his friend. And this valuable work is the result. In the portion added by Col. Lecomte, we have examples taken from our War of the Rebellion, in which the Colonel took an active part. His work will be found as applicable to modern conditions as was the original work of Jomini, when issued in 1838 and 1855. It is equally valuable to students of the art of war who recognize fundamental principles, susceptible of varied applications according to new conditions. It will long continue "le bréviaire des Hommes d'Etat et des généraux."

The following promotions occur as a result of the retirement of Lieut. Col. Purington, 3d Cav.; Maj. Samuel M. Whiteside, 7th Cav., to be Lieut. Col. 3d Cav.; Capt. Henry J. Nowlan, 7th Cav., to be Major 7th Cav.; First Lieut. L. S. McCormick, 7th Cav., to be Capt. 7th Cav.; Second Lieut. S. P. Vestal, 5th Cav., to be First Lieut. 7th Cav.

## MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Secretary Herbert is doing everything in his power to pave the way for manoeuvres for the North Atlantic Squadron. He has arranged matters so that the Naval Militia will be disposed of early in August, and has given direction that all the ships of the squadron assemble at Newport on Aug. 5. Adm. Bunce is now engaged in the preparation of a programme of exercises, and before it is put into operation it will be submitted to the Secretary for his approval. As the programme is based upon a general outline made by the Secretary, there will doubtless be few, if any, corrections for Mr. Herbert to make. According to the preliminary programme prepared at the Department, the ships are to rendezvous at Newport on Aug. 5. The fleet will consist of the New York, Columbia, Minneapolis, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Raleigh, Amphitrite and Montgomery. They will cruise on the New England coast until September, and will carry out on short cruises the War College class in order to give that body assistance in solving tactical problems. Adm. Bunce will confer with Capt. Taylor, President of the War College, about his programme of manoeuvres. The fleet, after its exercises about Newport, will go to the waters in the vicinity of New York, and will drill in the reach between that point and Hampton Roads during September and October. The evolutions will wind up with target practice, and the fleet will disperse at Hampton Roads about Nov. 1.

One of the principal features of the squadron's evolutions will be the trial of the revised squadron drill book. This book is now undergoing revision, and will shortly be finished. Copies of the volume will be furnished to each of the commanding officers of the vessels, and he will be instructed to observe it as closely as possible in maneuvering. Adm. Bunce will, of course, have his own drills. He is expected to begin with the simplest evolutions at first and close with the more difficult ones. It is expected that he will form his ships into two divisions, the first to be led by his flagship, and the second by either the Columbia or the Minneapolis, in all probability the former. By the end of September it is expected that his force will be increased by the addition of the Maine and Texas, which ought to be ready for commissioning about that time.

The New York will be put into condition at once upon her return to New York next week, and will sail for Newport to await the arrival of other vessels. The Columbia will be docked and a survey of the damage resulting from her mishap in drydock at Southampton will be made. The authorities hope that she will be easily repaired, and will be in readiness for participation in the manoeuvres by Aug. 5. The Amphitrite will conclude her duty in connection with the Naval Militia about the same date. The Secretary has given instructions to have the Minneapolis completed by Aug. 1, so that she can join Admiral Bunce's fleet in time. The Raleigh and the Atlanta have been ordered north, the former to Boston on naval Militia duty which will be concluded in ample time.

All the details in connection with the assignment of ships for service with the naval militia, have been perfected. Lieut. Niblack, in charge of the Militia Branch of the Department, returned to Washington on Tuesday last from Dolphin, and began the preparation of the programme for this duty. Admiral Bunce, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, was given wide latitude in regard to the vessels to be assigned to this duty, and the assignments made were in several cases upon his suggestion. The Amphitrite left Hampton Roads on Thursday for Brunswick, Ga., where the militia of that State will embark and proceed to sea for two days' practice. She will then go to Charleston, S. C., where on July 28th she will take on board three divisions of the South Carolina Militia for three days' target practice and drill. She is due at Wilmington, N. C., on the 4th of August, where the militia of that State will be embarked for a four days' cruise. This will wind up her service in southern waters, and she will immediately proceed north and join the North Atlantic Squadron at Newport, R. I. The Raleigh, when relieved by the Atlanta at Key West, will proceed to Boston, where with either the Cincinnati or Montgomery, two days will be devoted to giving the Massachusetts Militia some experience with the main and secondary batteries. These ships will then proceed to Newport to join the squadron, and according to Secretary Herbert's instructions, must be there not later than Aug. 3. The Montgomery will go to Gardiner's Bay for two days' target practice with the New York Militia, which will be in camp in that vicinity. The New York Militia will also have the benefit of two days' experience with torpedo firing from the torpedo boat Cushing. Lieut. Niblack will inspect the New York State Militia in camp and during its two day's cruise, and will perform the same duty in connection with other battalions if possible. If not, certain officers on board ships on naval militia duty will be detailed to report upon the behavior of the reserves at sea.

At one time the Duke of Wellington's extreme popularity was rather embarrassing. For instance, on leaving home each day he was always intercepted by an affectionate mob, who insisted on hoisting him on their shoulders and asking where they should carry him. It was not always convenient for him to say where he was going, so he used to say, "Carry me home, carry me home;" and so he used to be brought home half a dozen times a day a few minutes after leaving his own door.—Life of Gen. Sir E. B. Hamley.

Secretary Herbert is now wrestling with the battleship question. He is expected to make his decision in a day or two, and when his announcement has been made, he will leave on the Dolphin on his inspection of the Navy Yards of the North Atlantic coast. The Secretary has received the opinions of the seven officers invited to give them in regard to the features of the vessels proposed by the Ordnance and Construction Bureaus. Five of these—those submitted by Admiral Ramsay, Commodore Sicard, Commodore Matthews, Commander Bradford and Commander Converse are understood to be in favor of the double turret, 13-inch guns, and the raising of the armor belt features proposed by the Ordnance Bureau. Commodore Selfridge is in favor of raising the armor belt, it is said, but suggests a compromise in the matter of turrets and guns. Naval Constructor Bowles is solidly with the Construction Bureau against double turrets and the raising of the armor belt, it being his opinion that the Construction Bureau's plans in these connections are superior. Secretary Herbert has studied the arguments of the Ordnance and Construction Bureaus in favor of and against the sets of plans submitted by each, and is now considering the opinions submitted by the officers named. When his decision is made, the question of details will be considered by the Board on Construction, and the complete plans for the two ships will be submitted to him upon his return from his inspection tour.

The Navy Department is much gratified with the result of the inspection of the cruiser Olympia, preparatory to her departure for the Asiatic Station. The report of the Inspection Board, of which Capt. Frank Wilde, was President, on the trial of the ship as a fully-equipped naval vessel in commission, reached the Department during the past week, and has been made public by the Secretary. Capt. Wilde notes the return of the vessel to San Francisco, and says that all exercises for vessels in commission were carried out. The Olympia, during her four hours' speed test, developed an average speed of 10.6 knots per hour. The wind was light and the sea smooth. Certain minor defects were found by the board, but the report states that they can easily be remedied by the ship's force. The general condition of the ship, as to cleanliness, was excellent.

Was the Ericsson launched on Friday? This is the question which the superstitious have been asking since the unfortunate accident the vessel met with while on a contractor's trial. Lieut. Usher tells the whole story in the despatch he sent July 17 to Secretary Herbert: "Ericsson, while running trial conditions this forenoon, again wrecked starboard engines. The accident, so far as is ascertained at this hour, is similar to that of last fall. Everybody succeeded in getting out of the engine room. Five of the engineers' force hurt by steam, were sent to the New London Hospital by the lighthouse steamer Cactus. The Ericsson returned under her own steam, after blanking off the starboard exhaust opening of the condenser. The Ericsson will not be ready again for a long time." The Department is greatly chagrined at this occurrence, not only on account of the injuries to the men, but because of the delay which will result. Comdr. Royal B. Bradford, Lieut. Sidney A. Staunton and Ensign Joseph B. Strauss were at Newport the early part of the week laying off a course for the trial of the vessel. Their work will go for naught now, however, as the course will have to be resurveyed again next winter when the boat is again ready for trial.

The cruiser Columbia has been the subject of a number of sensational reports for some days past, as a result of a mishap she met with while in a dock at Southampton, preparatory to her run across the Atlantic. From information which has been received at the Department on the subject, the Columbia was placed in dock Monday a week ago. Although Capt. Sumner furnished the docking company with a set of docking plans of his vessel, when the water was pumped out it was found that no bilge blocks had been fitted, and the keel was unsupported for some distance. On the 9th inst., Capt. Sumner cabled to the Department that the Columbia had been somewhat strained in docking, but had suffered no serious injury, and again on July 11th, when he said that she had sustained no damage whatever. He cabled the Department also on Sunday last, stating that no damage was observable, and that the vessel would sail as soon as she had finished coaling. This last cable has calmed the fears of the officials of the Department aroused as a result of the publication of a number of sensational dispatches. Upon the arrival of the Columbia at New York, she will be placed in dry dock and surveyed, and if any damage is found a Court of Inquiry will probably be assembled to place the blame.

Brig. Gen. Breckinridge, Inspector General, has joined his family on the shores of Lake George.

The sloop Yacht Medusa presented to the Naval Academy by Mrs. Ludlow, of New York, arrived at Annapolis July 14, in charge of Lieut. D. Daniels.

Brig. Gen. Forsyth, commanding the Department of California, has determined to concentrate the 1st Inf. one troop of the 4th Cav. and a light battery at Del Monte, Cal., for field exercises.

The Austrian training ship Donau arrived at Newport from New York July 16, and cast anchor back of the torpedo station. She hoisted the American flag at the main and fired a national salute of twenty-one guns, to which the training ship Constellation responded.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

Lieut. Sawyer Blanchard, 1st Art., on sick leave, is recuperating at Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Lieut. J. J. Hornbrook, 2d Cav., is visiting friends at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, N. Y.

Capt. C. B. Ewing, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., and Mrs. Ewing are visiting at Easton, Md.

Lieut. W. P. Newcomb, 5th Art., on leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting at Magnolia, Mass.

Lieut. F. R. Shunk, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., on sick leave, is visiting at Harrisburg, Pa.

Lieut. Samuel Reber, U. S. A., Signal Corps, has rejoined at Fort Riley from an extended leave.

Col. J. G. Chandler, U. S. A., retired, is located for the summer at 921 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Capt. William Paulding, 10th Inf., on leave for the summer, from Fort Sill, is at Cold Spring, N. Y.

Lieut. L. L. Durfee, 17th Inf., rejoined at Columbus Barracks, O., this week from a fortnight's leave.

Capt. T. M. Woodruff, 5th Inf., of Fort McPherson, Ga., was a visitor in New Orleans, this week.

Lieut. Harry Freeland, 3d Inf., is at Port Republic, Md., called there by the serious illness of his mother.

Lieut. M. McFarland, 21st Inf., on vacation for the summer, visited friends at Governor's Island, July 16th.

Lieut. B. B. Hyer, 6th Cav., left Fort Myer, Va., this week to spend until the middle of September on leave.

Lieut. W. S. Alexander, 4th Art., has rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., from a short visit to New York.

Col. H. C. Merriam, 7th Inf., and family are at Fryeburg, Oxford County, Me., for a portion of the summer.

Adj. Hunter Liggett, 5th Inf., rejoined this week at Fort McPherson, Ga., from a pleasant visit to Key West, Fla.

Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A., sailed July 17, from New York for Southampton, England, on the steamship St. Louis.

Lieut. J. A. Lundein, 4th Art., on leave from Fort McHenry, Md., is visiting at 329 University Ave., S. E., Minneapolis.

Col. Thos. F. Barr and Mrs. Barr have left Governor's Island for a few weeks' sojourn at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Capt. G. A. Dodd, 3d Cav., of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., was a visitor at the War Department, Washington, D. C., this week.

Gen. George A. Forsyth, U. S. A., and Mrs. Forsyth sailed from New York for London, July 13, on the steamship Mohawk.

Capt. A. B. Carey, U. S. A., Chief Paymaster, Dept. of the East, is enjoying a short visit to his family at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Col. A. C. M. Pennington, of Major General Miles' staff, is on a visit this week to friends at Sugar Loaf, Orange County, N. Y.

Capt. J. McB. Stembel, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Stembel, lately at the Aberdeen, St. Paul, are now at Narragansett Pier, R. I.

Capt. W. P. Kendall, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., relinquished duty at Fort Columbus, July 17, and will spend the remainder of the summer on leave.

Miss Margaret Brian, of Baltimore, Md., is spending several weeks at Fort Adams, R. I., where she is the guest of the Misses Schenck.

Col. E. C. Bainbridge and Lieut. C. G. Woodward, R. Q. M., 3d Art., left St. Augustine, Fla., July 15, on leave, to return next week.

Lieut. G. H. McManus, 3d Art., of the temporary Artillery Camp, at Fort McPherson, Ga., was a visitor in New Orleans this week.

Lieut. Col. M. P. Miller, 1st Art., left Fort Hamilton July 11 for Boston, for another tour of duty in camp with the Massachusetts militia.

Capt. J. M. Cabell, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., to whose severe accident we recently referred, will seek relief in an extended sick leave.

Lieut. Col. John I. Rodgers, 2d Art., arrived in New York this week from the Pacific coast, and took temporary quarters at the St. Denis.

Lieut. J. M. Williams, 1st Art., has taken charge of the instruction in military signaling of the troops at David's Island, New York Harbor.

Lieut. R. P. Davis and Mrs. Davis, of West Point, are spending July at Tuxedo Park, and will spend August at Narragansett Pier, R. I.

Col. A. S. Burt, 25th Inf., Lieut. W. Chase, 20th Inf., and Lieut. W. P. Burnham, 6th Inf., are recent visitors to friends in Washington, D. C.

Capt. James Fornance, 13th Inf., with his Co. F, from Fort Columbus, spent this week at West Point, engaged at target practice on the ranges there.

Lieut. Chas. G. Morton, R. Q. M., 6th Inf., has been detailed officer in charge of prisoners at Fort Thomas, under the recent General Orders, 41, from the A. G. O.

Capt. H. K. Bailey, 5th Inf., of Fort McPherson, Ga., arrived in Columbus, Miss., early in the week, for a short tour in camp with the Mississippi National Guards.

Lieut. R. W. Dowdy, R. Q. M., 17th Inf., is acting Post and Regimental Adjutant at Columbus Barracks, during the absence in Europe, of Adjutant W. C. Wren, 17th Inf.

Maj. T. C. Lebo, 6th Cav., has been designated to supervise the revolver firing at Fort Myer, which commenced July 15. Lieut. J. A. Harman, 6th Cav., is the range officer.

Lieut. William Newman, with Co. G, 13th Inf., returned to Fort Porter, N. Y., early in the week, from a profitable tour of target practice, on the ranges at Fort Niagara.

Lieut. D. E. Aultman, 2d Art., has taken charge of ordnance and signal matters at Fort Warren, Mass., in succession to Lieut. C. E. Lang, who has gone on an extended sick leave.

Col. Merritt Barber has left Chicago to spend until the end of August on leave. During his absence, Lieut. S. D. Sturgis, A. D. C., is at the helm of the A. G. O., Dept. of the Missouri.

Mrs. Zalinski, wife of Lieut. M. Gray Zalinski, 2d U. S. Art., left Fort Riley, Kan., July 12th, to spend the summer with her father, Hon. Augustus Brandegee, at New London, Conn.

Col. E. W. Bass and Mrs. Bass, of West Point, are at their cottage on Kebo St., Bar Harbor, Me., for the summer.

Lieut. C. G. Lyman, 2d Cav., left San Francisco July 15 to resume his duties in Washington, D. C., on the staff of Gen. Ruger.

Among recent arrivals at Fortress Monroe, from Washington, are Miss Lindsay Lomax, daughter of Gen. L. L. Lomax, of that city, and Miss Mattie Pratt, daughter of Capt. Sedgwick Pratt, 3d Art., who is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. McNair.

Two dozen officers of every grade from colonel to sergeant, and representing every branch of service in the German Army, have just left Berlin for Valparaiso, having been lent by the Emperor to the Chilean Government, for the purpose of reorganizing the Chilean Army.

Lieut. Chester Harding, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was married in St. Louis, Mo., on July 15, to Miss Flora Chester, daughter of Chester Harding Krum. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents, 5548 Chamberlain Ave., by the Rev. John Snyder.

Col. C. A. Woodruff, commandant of Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, left there this week to spend until November next on leave when he will join at Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.

Lieut. Col. Jacob Kline, 9th Inf., of Madison Barracks, assumed command July 15, of the camp at the target range at Stony Point, where the 9th Inf., is now having its target practice.

Adj. W. C. Wren, 17th Inf., was expected to leave Columbus Barracks, O., this week, to go abroad on four months' leave. His address for the remainder of July, will be London, England.

Lieut. Col. W. J. Lyster, 20th Inf., left Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., this week for Pennsylvania to attend the National Guard encampments at Sanatoga and Mt. Gretna. He is sure of a hearty welcome.

Lieut. John C. Gregg, 18th Inf., will represent his regiment in the next class at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School. It is needless to say the regiment will be well represented.—Kansas City Times.

Capt. F. C. Grugan, 2d Art., has assumed command of Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, Maj. C. A. Woodruff having left on an extended leave, and Lieut. Col. John I. Rodgers not yet having joined from leave.

Col. Wm. D. Wolverton and family, Maj. Wm. H. Nash and wife, Mrs. Capt. McClure, Mrs. Lieut. Lasagna, Miss Bessie Anderson and Miss Bradbury have returned to Vancouver Barracks from a trip to Alaska.

Capt. J. W. Dillenback, 1st Art., with his light battery, marching from Fort Hamilton to the Berkshire Hills, arrived at Tyringham, Mass., at 11 A. M., July 15, and went into camp. Officers, men, and horses were in fine condition.

Lieut. H. M. Andrews, 1st Art., is rapidly becoming the poohbah of David's Island. In addition to the duties of Post Adjutant, he has this week entered upon those of Post Exchange officer, Consolidated Mess officer, Post Treasurer and Post Librarian.

Capt. F. H. Hardie's Troop G, 3d Cav., from Fort Ethan Allen, and Capt. E. W. Stone's Company F, 21st Inf., from Plattsburgh Barracks, will make a practice march to Fairlee, Vermont, early in August, and encamp with Vermont troops from Aug. 12 to Aug. 16.

Capt. J. W. Pope, acting Warden of the U. S. Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, has, under the authority of the Attorney General, appointed, temporarily, Rev. N. S. Thomas, of St. Paul's, Leavenworth, to take charge of the spiritual wants of the convicts at this point.

Commissary Sergeant John Shelton, stationed at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., was retired from active service this week, after over 30 years of faithful and honorable service. He enlisted in the 16th Inf., in 1863, and was appointed Commissary Sergeant June 17, 1876.

Maj. J. H. Gageby, 3d Inf., is a recent arrival in Chattanooga, Tenn., Park Hotel, to select camping grounds for all organized bodies, except regular troops, which are to participate in the approaching dedication of the Chickamauga Park. He will remain about three months.

Capt. J. W. Dillenback, 1st Art., and his light battery are having an instructive time in camp at Tyringham, Mass. The battery left Fort Hamilton, July 5, and arrived at Tyringham, July 15, distance traveled about 150 miles. The return march it is expected will be commenced about Aug. 15.

Lieut. J. A. Leyden, 4th Inf., who has made many trips into the mountains of Idaho during the past nine years, was out for three days recently, accompanied by Maj. J. C. Merrill, Post Surgeon, Fort Sherman, engaged in the ascent of the Mica Peak, a high mountain about fourteen miles from the post.

Lieut. Findlay Dalziel, Dragoon Guards, British Army, who died at Brighton, England, July 12, was well known in New York. He was married five years ago to Miss Claude West, daughter and heiress of one of the wealthiest bankers in Nova Scotia, and the belle of military, naval, and civil societies in Halifax.

The marriage of Lieut. Conway Hillyer Arnold, Jr., 5th U. S. Art., to Miss Gertrude May Harvey, daughter of Major and Mrs. Philip F. Harvey, took place at Trinity Church, Plattsburgh, on Thursday evening, July 18, in the presence of a large concourse of relatives and friends. All the officers and ladies of Plattsburgh Barracks were present. Lieut. Arnold is at present on graduating leave, and he and his bride expect to go to the Pacific coast toward the end of August.

Gen. J. J. Copinger was tendered a dinner by the Omaha Club, on July 11th, which was a very handsome affair. Among the many present in addition to the guest of the evening were Gen. and Mrs. Manderson, Col. and Mrs. Dallas Bache, Hon. John A. Creighton, Col. and Mrs. Schwan, Col. John C. Bates, Maj. C. S. Humphrey, Gen. and Mrs. Cowin, Gen. and Mrs. Dandy and Miss Dandy, Col. Pratt, and Lieut. Grote Hutchison.

Capt. J. J. Brereton, 24th U. S. Inf., detailed at Rutgers College, has recommended George F. Scull, Atlantic City, Thomas F. Russur, Elizabeth, and Robert S. Parsons, Paterson, as specially fitted for military duty. James T. Hopkins, Jersey City, receives some recommendation from 1st Lieut. M. J. Lenihan, 2d Inf., detailed at Seton Hall College. The First Regiment is ordered to Sea Girt on July 20th for regimental encampment. The following have received their commissions: 1st Sergt. Harry E. Spain, to 1st Lieutenant, Co. C; D. A. Valentino, to 2d Lieutenant, Co. F; Patrick J. Griffin, to 2d Lieutenant, Co. A, 1st Regiment. No provision having been made for the Bicycle Corps, organized in 1st Regiment, it will doubtless be abandoned. Active preparations are being made at Sea Girt to receive 4th Regiment on Saturday, the 13th.

Austin Irvine Branch, nephew of Capt. R. J. C. Irvine, 11th Inf., has won the gold medal for being the best drilled boy at the University of the South, Suwanee, Tenn.

Dr. W. H. Going is again in the employ of Uncle Sam, having received the appointment of veterinary surgeon of the 1st U. S. Cav., says the "Junction City Republican." The doctor was for a long time with the famous 7th Cav. in that capacity. He is well and favorably known all over Kansas as one of the best veterinarians in the State. Dr. Going is one of our ablest and best citizens, and we are glad to know of his good luck.

Maj. Gerald Russell, retired, has obtained a judgment in a New York court against a Dr. A. W. De Kraft for \$1,600 borrowed money. The "New York Herald" devotes a column to a description of the transactions which led up to the loan, which included the return as worthless of a check received by the major from the Doctor. The Herald states Maj. Russell is coming from Denver to New York to enter a complaint against the Doctor for violation of the postal laws.

A San Diego, Cal., dispatch says: "A majority of the members of the family of Gen. U. S. Grant have come to this city to make it their permanent home. U. S. Grant, Jr., has acquired a large palatial mansion, perched on a hilltop, almost in the heart of the city. Here it is that Mrs. Grant makes her home when she comes to the coast. A few blocks away, overlooking the 1,400-acre park, belonging to the city, Jesse Grant has established his home."

The "Highland Falls News," referring to the departure of Lieut. J. M. Carson, 5th Cav., late Adjutant of the U. S. Military Academy, and soon to be Adjutant of his regiment, says: "He has exemplified in a most marked manner that happy combination of qualities which have made him so successful as an Adjutant. Promptness in the dispatch of business, order in the arrangement of the many details, courtesy in his official and personal relations with officers, soldiers and civilians, kindness and consideration shown to those under his immediate orders, a soldierly dignity in his official bearing, joined with a gracious and charming manner, have each contributed to make his official tour of duty thoroughly praiseworthy and memorable."

El Paso, Texas, recent military items are: Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., aide-de-camp to Gen. Bliss, passed through to spend a few days with Mrs. Dodge, who is visiting friends in Fort Bayard. Christopher C. Fewell, son of that gallant veteran, Maj. Fewell, of El Paso, has recently completed the prescribed course at the naval academy and at sea, and has been appointed ensign in the line of the navy. Ensign Fewell is spending his leave with his parents, having but lately returned from the China station. Lieut. C. C. Smith, 1st Cav., passed through El Paso recently, en route to Fort Bayard. It will be remembered, he made an overland ride from Fort Bayard to San Antonio, on one horse. The death of Col. James B. Henton was a great shock to his many friends in El Paso.

Complaint is made of the neglected grave near Port Chester, N. Y., the tombstone on which bears the following inscription:

Sacred to the Memory  
of

MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS THOMAS,  
Who Died on the 29th Day of May, A. D., 1824,  
in the 79th Year of His Age.  
As a Soldier of the Revolution of 1776 He Aided in  
Achieving the Independence of the  
United States.

As a Member of the Legislature of the State of New  
York, He Assisted in Laying the Foundation  
of Those Institutions that are Intended  
to Perpetuate the Republic.

We regret to learn of the accident to Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., at the State camp at Peekskill, N. Y., on July 12th. A despatch of that date said: "Gen. Henry had command of the camp forces, defending the camp against an attack of superior numbers, composed of the 71st Regiment, led by Col. Greene. Two companies of the latter, commanded by Maj. Francis, burst through the woods on the north side of the camp, and Gen. Henry rallied his men and was riding toward the foe, when his horse stepped in a ditch, and turned a complete somersault. The nearest soldiers ran to pick him up, but he got clear of his horse, and was trying to mount when the men came up. His face was bleeding freely from a dozen cuts, but he got on his horse and rode at the head of his forces, and drove the enemy back. The soldiers cheered him heartily."

Fort Leavenworth items of recent date are: Capt. Hooton is the guest of his old friend, Maj. McCaskey, of the 20th. Both officers were mustered out here in 1863. Among the officers to be examined for promotion who have arrived are Lieut. Brett, 2d Cav., Supplee, 2d Cav.; Slocum, 8th Cav.; Rose, 5th Inf.; Quay, 5th Cav. and Preston, 9th Cav. Gen. Frank Wheaton, Mrs. Wheaton, and Lieut. Langhorne, 3d Cav., arrived, and were received with a salute of eleven guns. The General and his party left again in the evening for Denver. The visit was at the invitation of Col. Hawkins. In the afternoon, after the General and Mrs. Wheaton were taken about the post by Col. and Mrs. Hawkins, an informal reception was held at the residence of the commanding officer, many officers and ladies taking advantage of the opportunity to meet the distinguished visitors. Col. Townsend, 12th Inf., who is a visitor, with his daughter, Mrs. Penrose, will on July 14, have reached his 62d birthday. The Colonel looks well, and says he never felt better in his life, with the exception that now and then rheumatism makes itself felt with unusual degree of pain.

The Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute, in an official order of June 29, 1895, says: "The War Department having declined to extend the leave of absence of Lieut. S. D. Rockenbach, 10th Cav., authorized under resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1895, it becomes necessary that he resign the duties of Commandant of Cadets and Professor of Applied Mathematics at the Virginia Military Institute, which he has discharged during the past year with great credit and ability. In parting with Lieut. Rockenbach, the Superintendent desires to record his high appreciation of the zeal, fidelity and ability with which he has discharged his numerous duties. His course has been characterized by tact, sound judgment and discretion beyond his years. He has greatly increased the military efficiency of the Corps of Cadets, and has established a higher idea than he found in vogue. His course reflects credit upon the arm of the service to which he belongs, and upon the Army. A career of honor and usefulness is predicted for him." Referring to this, a Lynchburg correspondent writes: "The circumstances under which Lieut. Rockenbach has held left this detail are highly creditable to him. He never sought it, nor has he tried to hold it during the year's struggle with the War Department to relieve him."

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Comdr. F. Hanford, U. S. N., left Panama July 11, for Callao, Peru, en route to command the Alert.

Carpenter B. F. Markham, U. S. N., joined the Minnesota at New York this week, from Portsmouth, Va.

Lieut. A. G. Winterhalter, U. S. N., leaves San Francisco next Thursday, en route to join the Bennington at Honolulu.

Lieut. Herbert L. Draper, U. S. M. C., is due at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, Navy Yard, next Thursday from Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Jasper, under recent orders, has assumed the duties of executive officer on the Receiving Ship Franklin, at Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. Chas. N. Atwater, U. S. N., has relieved Lieut. William G. Cutler on the Mohican, and the latter will take advantage of a leave for three months.

Capt. Samuel Mercer U. S. M. C., who was recently on duty at the Navy Yard, N. Y., reported for duty this week at the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. S. C. Paine, U. S. N., recently on duty at Annapolis, sailed from San Francisco, July 13, en route to join the Monocacy on the Asiatic station.

The friends of Comdr. O. F. Heyerman, U. S. N., will be sorry to learn of the serious illness of Mrs. Heyerman, at the Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Commodore Matthews, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, inspected the New York dry dock on Friday last, and found that the work was being systematically pushed.

Lieut. Comdr. C. H. West, U. S. N., sailed from New York, July 20, en route to the South Atlantic State, to command the Yantic, relieving Lieut. Comdr. Seth M. Ackley.

Lieut. A. P. Osborn, U. S. N., has relieved Lieut. Lucien Flynn from Command of the Coast Survey Gedney, on the Pacific coast. Lieut. Flynn is on a three months' leave.

Surgeon General Tryon, U. S. N., was honored by Union College with the title of LL.D., conferred upon him at its commencement, some weeks ago. Dr. Tryon is a member of the class of '58 of this college, and the honor was wholly unexpected, but nevertheless extremely pleasing.

Naval Constructor Frank L. Fernald, U. S. N., took leave of the officers at the Navy Yard, New York, July 15. He has been ordered to Norfolk, Va., but will enjoy a leave of two weeks before joining there.

John Pemberton, U. S. N. Engineer Corps, retired, has a charming home, presided over by his daughter, at 24 Hawthorne Ave., East Orange, N. J., where old friends and mess-mates are sure of a hearty welcome.

Before the United States Cruiser San Francisco sailed from St. Petersburg for Stockholm, Capt. E. N. Shepard, her commander, expressed his pleasure at the friendly reception given to himself and the officers of the San Francisco by every one whom they met during their stay there. Capt. Shepard was especially pleased at the treatment he and his associates received at the hands of Admiral Kasnakoff, the Governor of Kronstadt.

The Naval Retiring Board has recommended the retirement of Chief Engineer Herschel Main, who has a record of hard service and hairbreadth escapes which few can equal. He was in charge of the engines of the Trenton, when she was lost in the Samoan hurricane, and was also on the old Saginaw when she was wrecked on a reef off Midway Island, in the Pacific. Chief Engineer Edward Magee has also, it is understood, been recommended for retirement.

The Cope Whitehouse Drainage Canal and Reservoir Company, says the "Egyptian Gazette," has been incorporated in Illinois for the purpose of exploiting the schemes of Mr. Whitehouse, familiar to many American engineers, for the construction of storage reservoirs on the Nile. The capital of the company is placed at \$5,000,000, and the documents are supposed to convey in fee simple about 230 square miles of Egyptian territory under a guarantee from the government of that country. The Gazette says that there is altogether an air of Whitehousean vagueness about the whole scheme.

Mr. Whitehouse is a brother of Paymaster Edward N. Whitehouse, U. S. N., and a son of the late Bishop Whitehouse.

Speaking of Rear Admiral S. A. Beardslee, U. S. N., in connection with the Fourth of July celebration in San Francisco, the "Report," of that city, says: It was no wonder that when Admiral Beardslee, with his staff, condescended to grace and help out yesterday's parade with his presence, that his appearance attracted general and admiring attention. The Admiral would attract attention anywhere, for he is a fine-looking man, with the unmistakable air that only high command can give. When it is stated further that he appeared yesterday in the chapeau, bullion epaulets, gold buttons and abounding gold lace, that are the insignia of his exalted rank, it needs not be said that he was the cynosure of all eyes, and the admiration of the ladies, as he reclined in his barouche and was slowly driven through the decorated streets to the reviewing-stand on Van Ness Ave., where he and his staff seated themselves, among other dignitaries and officials, to see the procession pass in review."

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Dr. Edwin C. Baxter, who died July 15, in Albany, of typhoid fever, was a cousin of the late Surgeon General J. H. Baxter, U. S. A. At one time he was President of the Dental Society, of New York.

Chief Engineer A. P. Robinson, of the steamship Chatham, of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Co., brother to Chief Engineer Geo. M., and First Assistant Engineer Wm. Robinson, of the Revenue Cutter Service, died suddenly at Norfolk, Va., on the 15th inst. One who knew him well says: "Mr. Robinson was a grand character."

John Forman Mount, who died July 7, at Washington, D. C., served during the War in New York Volunteers, rising to the rank of Major (7th N. Y. Art.) was honorably mustered out in August, 1865, appointed 2d Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Art., Feb., 1866, attained the grade of Captain and resigned Nov. 30, 1888. For his meritorious services during the war he received the brevet of Captain in 1867. Since he left the Army, he has lived mainly in Washington, D. C.

The "San Antonio Express," referring to the recent death, at Fort Ringgold, of Lieut. Col. Henton, 23d Inf., of inflammation of the bowels, says: "Col. Henton was a brave and true soldier, his long and intimate service in all the grades from private to Lieutenant Colonel, familiarized him thoroughly with the army, with which he was in close touch, and the enlisted men had no more sincere friend than this whole-souled officer. He leaves many friends to mourn his loss, but chiefly so the members of the regiment to which he belonged, and whose oldest soldier he was."

A Bethlehem (Pa.) paper, referring to the death there July 8 of Capt. James Wiley, U. S. Marine Corps, retired, says: "He was one of Bethlehem's best known, most progressive and benevolent citizens. His wife, the daughter of the late Ellis Lewis, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, of Pennsylvania, died March 8, 1894. Since his wife's death, he has made some magnificent donations to the Episcopal Church in Lancaster City and only a few months ago accepted plans for the erection of a new building for the Children's Home in South Bethlehem, a memorial to his deceased wife. He was progressive and held in the highest esteem in this community."

#### A BIG FOUR BRAKEMAN.

Passenger Traffic Manager E. O. McCormick, of the Big Four, had a visit yesterday from Brakeman Hine, who is employed on the local freight between here and Indianapolis. All the local freight brakemen are not callers at the Passenger Traffic Manager's office, but Mr. Hine drops in once and awhile, and he is always welcome.

Four months ago Brakeman Hine was Lieut. Charles DeL. Hine, of the 6th Inf., graduate of the Washington High School (also of West Point), the Cincinnati Law College, a practical civil engineer, an expert telegrapher, a competent stenographer, and a great favorite in Army circles. Now he is Brakeman "Charley" Hine, with all the other accomplishments, in addition to a knowledge of sidings, brake-wheels, meeting points, hot boxes, running switches, long lay-overs, railroad sandwiches, unloading local freight, bunged shins, crushed finger nails, bronzed skin and blistered hands.

Brakeman Hine has gone through more dangers in three months on the Big Four than he ever did in the Army, but he is nervy and obstinate, and has never flinched in the performance. For years he has had a yearning to become a railroad man, and his friends, and he has very many, wanted to get him a good position at the start, but Lieut. Hine is made of the stuff that is used in molding great men. He wanted to start at the bottom and work up.

So he got, in May, leave of absence for three months, and began as brakeman on a through freight. A month ago he was put on the local, and his conductor has had no reason to complain of him. He does more than his share, seems to enjoy it, and said yesterday that he was so in earnest that he had sent in his resignation as Lieutenant in the United States Army.

Yesterday he proudly exhibited his month's pay, \$60.20, and said he couldn't resist the temptation to run upstairs and see the P. T. M. while he was in the building. Hine is a thorough gentleman, exceedingly bright and well educated, and there is a look of determination in his mild eye that means that he is going to be General Manager of some railroad one of these days.

"Look out for your job, Mac," remarked a reporter, "or Hine will get it."

"And I would deem it an honor to be succeeded by such a man," quickly replied Mr. McCormick, in an earnest tone.

In talking about himself Hine is modest and retiring, but none the less firm in saying that he deemed it the only way to succeed in his idea of becoming a railroad man. With a practical knowledge of railroading, and his education in telegraphing, civil engineering and the law, Brakeman Hine has a very attractive and profitable future before him, providing he retains his head, arms and legs.

"What strikes me so forcibly," said he, "is the fact that the men with whom I am working are men in every sense of the word. They are honest and honorable, and it is a pleasure to be with them."

He told a little story about being in a switch shanty the other night up the road waiting for the Knickerbocker Express to come along. Some of the boys wondered at the name. "I didn't tell them," naively remarked the brakeman, "that it was because the engine went so fast that its breath came in short pants."

Hine wore a corduroy suit, a black shirt, and a small, green-looking cap. His Van Dyke beard is still trimmed as of yore, but those soft white hands are blistered and sore, and one finger has only half a nail. But his courage has neither nick nor bruise in it.—Cincinnati Tribune.

#### FORT BLISS, TEX.

Lieut. William H. Osborne, 1st Cav., visited El Paso last week.

D. Taylor left July 3 for his home in Virginia on a month's leave.

Dr. Francis Winter, stationed at Fort Hancock, spent the Fourth of July in El Paso visiting friends. Ward Duval, the small son of Lieut. and Mrs. Duval, celebrated his fifth birthday last week with a gathering of his little friends, who all enjoyed themselves hugely as children do.

The Glorious Fourth passed very quietly, hardly so much as a firecracker was heard in the post, the only celebrations being the National salute at noon and a concert of the usual patriotic songs was given early in the morning.

Dr. Robert Withers, of San Antonio, accompanied by his mother and sister, passed through El Paso last week, en route for Santa Fe, N. M., to visit Capt. and Mrs. Bullis. Mrs. Bullis was formerly a Miss Withers and a popular society girl of San Antonio.

Two of the old sets of officers' quarters were sold at old Fort Bliss last week. The house occupied by the commanding officer brought \$1,300 and the other \$1,000. Some of the land was also sold, the purchasers being business men of El Paso. The sale was in charge of Capt. George Ruhien, Q. M. Dept.

Lieut. Col. James E. Hinton, who died last week at Fort Ringgold, Tex., was stationed at old Fort Bliss a year and a half ago, and was very well known in El Paso, where his death is very much regretted by the many friends he made while here.

The War Department has instructed Lieut. Col. Lawton Inspector General to make an investigation of a serious scandal at Fort Sill, involving, as stated previously in the Journal, Capt. Joel T. Kirkman, Co. B, 10th Inf., and Capt. Gregory Barrett, Co. A, 10th Inf., and their families. Col. Pearson, commanding the 10th Infantry, who made an investigation, reported to his Department Commander that the whole affair was a family one. Capt. Barrett preferred charges against Capt. Kirkman as result of the alleged entrance of that officer into his house at night. In forwarding the papers to his Department Commander, Col. Pearson recommended that both officers be called upon to apply for retirement under the thirty years' service law. This was done, Capt. Kirkman made application as did Capt. Barrett, but the latter officer subsequently withdrew his request. Col. Pearson is then understood to have declared Capt. Barrett unfit for duty, and upon his recommendation he was ordered before the Retiring Board, which, however, found him fit. Capt. Barrett then requested that the whole matter be referred to the War Department, which was done, and which is now looking into the matter. In addition to preferring charges, Capt. Barrett is said to have applied for a warrant for Capt. Kirkman on a charge of housebreaking.

## THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOE, Asst. Sec'y.

H. Q. A. A., G. O. July 15, 1895.

Appointments, promotions, etc., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, July 13, 1895.

## Promotions and Assignments.

Maj. John W. French, 14th Inf., to be Lieut. Col., July 5, 1895, vice Henton, 23d Inf., deceased, to the 23d Inf.

Capt. Charles F. Hobbe, 25th Inf., to be Major, July 5, 1895, vice French, 14th Inf., promoted to the 14th Inf.

1st Lieut. John H. H. Fessine, 13th Inf., to be Captain, July 5, 1895, vice Waterbury, 13th Inf., retired from active service to the 13th Inf.

1st Lieut. Edwin F. Glenn, 25th Inf., to be Captain, July 5, 1895, vice Hobbe, 25th Inf., promoted to the 25th Inf.

2d Lieut. Peter C. Harris, 13th Inf., to be 1st Lieut., July 5, 1895, vice Fletcher, 13th Inf., retired from active service to the 13th Inf.

2d Lieut. Amuro McFarland, 21st Inf., to be 1st Lieut., July 5, 1895, vice Fessine, 13th Inf., promoted to the 13th Inf.

2d Lieut. William T. Wilder, 19th Inf., to be 1st Lieut., July 5, 1895, vice Hobbe, 25th Inf., promoted to the 25th Inf.

Additional 2d Lieut. Louis H. Bush, 13th Inf., to the vacancy of 2d Lieut., 13th Inf., July 5, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1895, vice Harris, promoted.

Additional 2d Lieut. Zist Inf., July 5, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1895, vice McFarland, promoted.

Additional 2d Lieut. Frank B. Watson, 19th Inf., to the vacancy of 2d Lieut., 19th Inf., July 5, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1895, vice Wilder, promoted.

Geo. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant General.

G. O. 44, July 13, H. Q. A. A. G. O. 1895.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, it is announced that the rates of charges for telegraphic communications for the current fiscal year are the same as those published in G. O. No. 38, Aug. 28, 1894, from this office.

The following named telegraph companies which have accepted the conditions of the act of July 24, 1860, and are subject to the provisions of the order of the Postmaster General fixing Government rates, have been added to the list of those published in the above mentioned order:

U. S. Postal Printing Telegraph Co., J. W. Rogers, president, Washington, D. C. Received and died Dec. 24, 1894.

The Board of Trade Telegraph Co., A. B. Chaudier, president, New York, N. Y. Received and died April 2, 1895.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Schenck:

Geo. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant General.

Circular, July 13, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

The following extract from the Postal Laws and Regulations is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Persons, not officers, writing to the Department or to officers of the United States concerning the business of the writers with the Government cannot use the penalty envelope to transmit their correspondence; hence officers authorized to use such envelopes should not furnish them for use to contractors with the Government." (Sec. 365, par. 2, P. L. and H.)

Officers of the Army are forbidden hereafter to furnish penalty envelopes to contractors or other private persons having dealings with the War Department or any of its officers, except as authorized in Par. XI, Circular No. 13, Dec. 5, 1894, from this office.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Schofield:

Geo. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant General.

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. E. S. Otis, Dept. of Columbia Comdr., accompanied by Maj. George S. Wilson, Adj. Gen. and Acting Asst. Gen. of the Dept., will make a tour of inspection of the posts of Boise Barracks, Idaho, and Fort Walla Walla, Wash. (S. O. 98, July 11, D. Columbia.)

## STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The leave granted Maj. William A. Jones, C. E., is extended three months. (S. O. July 12, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Barr, Deputy J. A. General. (S. O. 167, July 15, D. E.)

Ord. Sergt. Jesse G. Wolf will report to the C. O., Fort Warren, July 25, 1895, for discharge and re-enlistment. (S. O. 166, July 13, D. E.)

Leave for four months, on surgeon's certificate, to date from July 5, 1895, is granted Capt. Julian M. Cabell, Asst. Surg. (S. O. July 12, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect after his return to his proper station, Fort Douglas, U. T., and at such time thereafter as his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted Capt. Adrian S. Polhemus, Asst. Surg. (S. O. July 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. James C. Ayres, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Governor's Island, N. Y. City, to the works of the Farrell Foundry Co., Ansonia, Conn., on official business. (S. O. July 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. James C. Ayres, Ord. Dept., will make not exceeding four visits per month during July, August and September, 1895, from Governor's Island, N. Y. City, to the works of the Pond Machine Tool Co., Plainfield, N. J., on official business. (S. O. July 12, H. Q. A.)

Maj. Louis M. Maus, Surg., is, in addition to his other duties, assigned to the charge of the office of the Medical Director, Dept. of Texas, during the absence on leave of Col. Francis L. Town, Asst. Surg. Gen. (S. O. 89, July 12, D. Tex.)

Capt. Charles McClure, Acting J. A., Dept. of Columbia, will proceed to Portland, Ore., and return, on public business. (S. O. 97, July 9, D. Columbia.)

Leave for 20 days, to take effect on July 9, is granted Maj. A. E. Bates, Paymr. (S. O. 88, July 5, D. Cal.)

Maj. John S. Witcher, Paymr., will pay the troops stationed at Benicia Arsenal, Benicia Barracks, Alcatraz Island and Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 87, July 8, D. Cal.)

Capt. J. Estcourt Sawyer, A. Q. M., will proceed to Woodland, Cal., on July 8, to make preliminary inspection of draft mules. (S. O. 86, July 5, D. Cal.)

The C. O., Camp near Wawona, Cal., will grant Hosp. Steward Christian Schmidt a furlough for two months, to commence about July 15. (S. O. 86, July 5, D. Cal.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Merritt Barber, Asst. Adj. Gen., is extended 21 days. (S. O. July 16, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 13, 1895, is granted Col. Charles T. Alexander, Asst. Surg. Gen. (S. O. July 13, H. Q. A.)

Capt. William H. Corbusier, Asst. Surg., will, in addition to his present duties, take charge of the Medical Supply Depot in N. Y. City during the absence on leave of Col. Charles T. Alexander, Asst. Surg. Gen. (S. O. July 13, H. Q. A.)

Capt. David A. Lyle, Ord. Dept., will make not exceeding two visits in July, and three visits in August, 1895, from the Midvale Steel Works, Philadelphia, Pa., to the works of the Benjamin Atha and Illinois Co., Newark, N. J., on official business. (S. O. July 13, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ord. Dept., will proceed from South Bethlehem, Pa., to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., on official business to witness the test of the type 8-inch B. L. rifle made at the Bethlehem Iron Works. (S. O. July 13, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of 21 days, is granted Lieut. Col. Merritt Barber, Asst. Adj. Gen. (S. O. 163, July 9, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect between July 25 and Aug. 1, 1895, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Maj. Charles B. Penrose, C. S. (S. O. July 17, H. Q. A.)

## CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

## 2d CAVALRY.—COL. GEORGE G. HUNTT.

Lieut. Col. Henry E. Noyes, 2d Cav., will proceed from Fort Logan to Empire, via Georgetown, Colo., for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for a summer camp and target range in that vicinity for the use of troops stationed at Fort Logan. (S. O. 42, July 2, D. Colo.)

## 4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 15, 1895, with permission to apply for an extension of 15 days, is granted 2d Lieut. Clough Overton, 4th Cav. (S. O. 56, July 8, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Alexander T. Dean, 4th Cav., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. O. M. convened by par. 1, S. O. No. 69, c. s., D. Cal. (S. O. 56, July 5, D. Cal.)

## 5th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES F. WADE.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Aug. 20, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., 5th Cav. (S. O. July 12, H. Q. A.)

## 6th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID S. GORDON.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. B. B. Hyer, 6th Cav. (S. O. 100, July 12, D. Mo.)

Sergt. John Martin, Troop E, 6th Cav., is detailed on extra duty as Overseer in Q. M. Dept. (Orders 10, Fort Myer, July 12.)

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. B. B. Hyer, 6th Cav. During the absence of Lieut. Hyer Lieut. C. D. Rhodes is assigned to duty with Troop E. (Orders 12, Fort Myer, July 12.)

Private Henry Wilson, Troop K, 6th Cav., has been promoted Corporal.

Promotions, Troop H, 6th Cav.: Corp. E. Claeren to Sergeant; Lance Corp. H. Crenshaw to Corporal.

## 8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALEB H. CARLTON.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1895, is granted 1st Lieut. Stephen L. Sticum, Asst., 8th Cav., Fort Meade, S. Dak. (S. O. 104, July 5, D. Dak.)

## 9th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Lewis M. Koehler, 9th Cav., is extended 20 days. (S. O. 43, July 6, D. Colo.)

The appointment as Sergeant and the warrant of Sergt. Allen Bragg, Troop H, 9th Cav., are made continuous from date of original appointment, May 19, 1891.

## 10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN R. MIZNER.

The following transfers in the 10th Cavalry are ordered: 2d Lieut. George E. Stockie from Troop A to B; 2d Lieut. Richard L. Livermore from Troop B to A. (S. O. July 12, H. Q. A.)

## 1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Sawyer Blanchard, 1st Art., is extended four months, on account of sickness. (S. O. July 12, H. Q. A.)

Lance Corp. G. Fleisch, Bat. I, has been appointed Corporal.

S. O. 162 is modified so as to designate the months of September and October as the target practice season of 1895 for Davids Island, instead of August and September. (S. O. 163, July 11, D. E.)

Sergt. C. Petersen, Bat. H, 1st Art., will proceed with a general prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Orders 96, Davids Island, July 13.)

Leave for four days is granted Lieut. F. S. Harlow, 1st Art. (Orders 68, Fort Wausau, July 18.)

## 2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODOR.

Corp. J. O'Connell, 2d Art., has been promoted Sergeant and Private F. Johnson appointed Corporal in Light Bat. A, 2d Art.

The following transfers in the 2d Artillery are ordered: 1st Lieut. Edwin S. Curtis from Light Bat. A to Bat. K, vice 1st Lieut. Cornelius DeW. Wilcox from Bat. K to Lt. Bat. A; 1st Lieut. John H. Gifford from Light Bat. F to E; 1st Lieut. Arthur F. Curtis from Bat. E to M; 1st Lieut. Moses G. Zaluski from Bat. M to F; 2d Lieut. Daniel W. Ketcham from duty with Bat. G, Fort Adams, R. I., and will report at Fort Preble, Me., for duty with Bat. E, as attached thereto. (S. O. July 13, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. D. W. Ketcham, 2d Art., is relieved from duty at Fort Adams and will proceed to Fort Warren. (Orders 69, Fort Adams, July 11.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. John I. Rodgers, 2d Art., is extended one month. (S. O. July 15, H. Q. A.)

Leave, to take effect on the conclusion of the artillery practice at Bat. I, 2d Art., and to terminate Aug. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. C. F. Parker, 2d Art. (S. O. 167, July 15, D. E.)

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about Aug. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. M. G. Krayenbuhl, 2d Art. (S. O. 167, July 15, D. E.)

Hattery commanders will cause instruction in swimming to be given to those who cannot swim. (Orders 22, Fort Seward, July 14.)

Leave for four days is granted Lieut. D. E. Aultman, 2d Art. (Orders 81, Fort Warren, July 17.)

## 3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

So much of par. 2, S. O. 151, June 29, 1895, H. Q. A., as relates to 2d Lieut. Archibald Campbell, 3d Art., is so amended as to direct that in joining his battery he proceed via Fort Barrancas, Fla. (S. O. July 12, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. J. K. Cree, 3d Art., is detailed counsel in a case before G. C. M. (Orders 88, Washington Barracks, July 10.)

Leave for 15 days, to take effect Aug. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. W. S. McNair, 3d Art. (S. O. 169, July 17, D. E.)

## 4th ARTILLERY.—COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. A. C. M. Pennington, 4th Art. (S. O. 166, July 12, D. E.)

The leave granted Lieut. Ira A. Haynes, R. Q. M., 4th Art., is extended three days. (Orders 89, Washington Barracks, July 12.)

Lance Corp. F. Dale has been appointed Corporal in Bat. A. Leave for three days is granted Capt. J. P. Story, 4th Art. (Orders 88, Fort Monroe, July 16.)

1st Lieut. James L. Wilson, 4th Art., will perform the duties of Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence at Baltimore, Md., during the absence of Maj. Charles B. Penrose, U. S., on leave. (S. O. July 17, H. Q. A.)

## 5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. W. C. Davis, 5th Art. (Orders 85, Fort Monroe, July 12.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Aug. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, 5th Art. (S. O. 167, July 15, D. E.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, 5th Art., is extended 23 days. (S. O. 167, July 15, D. E.)

Leave for 15 days, to take effect Aug. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. Edward F. McGlachlin, 5th Art. (S. O. 169, July 17, D. E.)

## 1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

The following transfers in the 1st Infantry are ordered: 1st Lieut. Lewis H. Strober from Co. B to D; 1st Lieut. Robert H. Noble from Co. D to B. (S. O. July 15, H. Q. A.)

## 2d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

1st Lieut. Charles H. Muir, 2d Inf., will report to the commandant of the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 1, 1895, for duty at the school. (S. O. July 12, H. Q. A.)

## 3d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.

Par. 6, S. O. No. 156, July 6, 1895, H. Q. A., detailing Capt. Fayette W. Roe, 3d Inf., to attend the encampment of Wisconsin N. G., is revoked. (S. O. July 12, H. Q. A.)

## 4th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

1st Lieut. George E. French, 4th Inf., in addition to his present duties, will report to the Governor of Idaho for temporary duty with the National Guard of that State. (S. O. July 15, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Guy H. B. Smith, 4th Inf., is extended 15 days. (S. O. July 17, H. Q. A.)

## 5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

Capt. Hobart K. Bailey, 5th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the Mississippi N. G., at Columbus, Miss., from July 17 to 27, 1895. (S. O. July 13, H. Q. A.)

## 6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Sergt. F. L. Munson, Co. A, 6th Inf., is designated as Prison Overseer. (Orders 100, Fort Thomas, July 15.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 15, is granted Capt. A. M. Wetherlin, 6th Inf. (S. O. 165, July 12, D. E.)

Corp. J. A. Bade has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. C. N. Noll appointed Corporal in Co. F, 6th Inf.

Leave for 25 days, to take effect about July 21, is granted 2d Lieut. H. H. Bandholz, 6th Inf. (S. O. 169, July 17, D. E.)

Leave for 21 days, to take effect upon the termination of the encampment of his company at the Fort Thomas rifle range, is granted 2d Lieut. George C. Santarans, 6th Inf. (S. O. 169, July 17, D. E.)

## 7th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. MERRIAM.

Capt. Edward W. Hardin, 7th Inf., is relieved and Capt. George S. Young, 7th Inf., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Logan, Colo. (S. O. 43, July 6, D. Colo.)

## 8th INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES G. BARTLETT.

Par. 4, S. O. 148, June 26, 1895, H. Q. A., detailing Lieut. Col. Jacob Kline, 8th Inf., to attend certain encampments of the N. G. of Pennsylvania, is revoked. (S. O. July 12, H. Q. A.)

Corp. N. P. Hansen, Co. A, 9th Inf., will proceed to Freeport, Ill., to bring a deserter to post. (Orders 104, Madison Barracks, July 9.)

Lieut. J. P. Finley, 9th Inf., is appointed Range Officer and will report to C. O. of Camp at Target Range, Stony Point, for duty. (Orders 105, Madison Barracks, July 12.)

Co. A, B, D and H, 9th Inf., will proceed, July 10, to the target range at Stony Point, N. Y., for duty. (Orders 106, Madison Barracks, July

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Sanatoga and Mount Gretna, Pa., from July 20 to 27, 1895. (S. O. July 12, H. Q. A.)  
 Lt. E. H. Brooke, 21st Inf., is attached to Co. A for duty. (Orders 74, Plattsburgh Barracks, July 11.)  
 Having completed duties before examining board, Corp. F. B. Shaw, Co. A, 21st Inf., will return to Plattsburgh Barracks. (Orders 93, Fort Columbus, July 16.)

## 22d INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. CASEY.

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. Harry Clement, 22d Inf., Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (S. O. 106, July 8, D. Dak.)

## 25th INFANTRY.—COL. ANDREW S. BURT.

Leave for one month, to take effect Aug. 1, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. Vernon A. Caldwell, 25th Inf., Fort Missoula, Mont. (S. O. 106, July 8, D. Dak.)

## COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Yates, N. D., July 11, 1895. Detail: Maj. James N. Wheeler, 8th Cav.; Capt. James Halloran, Harry L. Haskell, 12th Inf.; James B. Hickley, William A. Shunk, 8th Cav.; Palmer G. Wood, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Fisher, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieuts. Francis C. Marshall, 8th Cav.; William M. Wood, 12th Inf.; John M. Morgan, 8th Cav.; James P. Harbeson, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Albert E. Sexton, 8th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 104, July 5, D. Dak.)

At Fort Custer, Mont., July 15, 1895. Detail: Maj. Stevens T. Norwell, 10th Cav.; Capt. Owen J. Sweet, 25th Inf.; William Davis, Jr., 10th Cav.; James C. Ord, 25th Inf.; Robt. D. Read, Jr., 10th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Jos. P. O'Neill, 25th Inf.; William H. Hay, 10th Cav.; Alexander L. Dade, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Charles G. French, Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., 25th Inf.; Frank A. Barton, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert G. Parsons, 10th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 105, July 6, D. Dak.)

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., July 15. Detail: Capt. E. Russell, Capt. Mason Carter, 5th Inf.; James Chester, 2d Art.; Edmund Rice, Edward L. Randall, Henry Roney, 1st Lieuts. John C. E. Tillison, 5th Inf.; Elisha S. Benton, 2d Art.; Stephen M. Hackney, 2d Lieut.; Robert W. Rose, Luis Wan, John F. Madden, Frank J. Morrow, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William F. Martin, 5th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 106, July 13, D. E.)

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., July 15. Detail: Capt. E. Van A. Andrus, Richard G. Shaw, 1st Lieuts. Clermont J. Best, Jr., John T. Honeycutt, John V. White, Adj.; Frederick Marsh, David Price, Harry L. Hawthorne, Gustave W. S. Stevens, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles J. Bailey, 1st Art., J. A. (S. O. 103, July 10, D. E.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., July 22. Detail: Capt. Philip H. Ellis, 13th Inf.; William H. Arthur, Med. Dept.; James Forrance, Benjamin H. Gilman, 1st Lieut. Ulysses G. Alexander, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Joseph L. Donovan, 17th Inf.; La Roy S. Upton, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Hansford L. Threlkeld, 13th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 170, July 18, D. E.)

At Fort Robinson, Neb., July 16, 1895. Detail: Maj. Chas. S. Isley, Capts. Louis H. Rucker, John S. Loud, Eugene D. Dimmick, Clarence A. Stedman, Joseph Garrard, 1st Lieuts. Montgomery D. Parker, John H. Gardner, 2d Lieuts. Alexander W. Perry, Julian R. Lindsey, Kenzie W. Walker, Edward E. Hartwick, George F. Hamilton, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Alfred B. Jackson, 9th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 88, July 12, D. Platte.)

Garrison C. M., at Key West Barracks, July 9. Detail: Capt. J. R. Kean, Lieuts. J. M. Calif, K. Morton and R. F. Gardner. (Orders 71, Key West Barracks, July 9.)

Garrison C. M., at Fort Ethan Allen, July 14. Detail: Capt. A. H. Appel, F. H. Hardie and Lieuts. D. L. Tate and F. M. Caldwell. (Orders 108, Fort Ethan Allen, July 13, 1895.)

## RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Comy. Sergt. John Shelton, Fort McPherson, Ga.; 1st Sergt. Evan F. Lindeberg, Co. K, 15th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Sergt. William Arnold, Co. F, 13th Inf., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Sergt. George W. Thompson, Co. F, 22d Inf., Fort Keogh, Mont.; Corp. Andrew Shelton, Detachment of Ordnance, West Point, N. Y. (S. O. July 15, H. Q. A.)

CAMP AT ATLANTA EXPOSITION.—The camp of two companies of the 5th Infantry, from Fort McPherson, in the grounds of the Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, to be established from about Aug. 1, 1895, to Jan. 1, 1896, is designated as a sub-post of Fort McPherson. The C. O., Fort McPherson, will detail an officer of his command for duty as A. C. S. of the sub-post, who will establish a field commissary thereat for the purpose of supplying it with subsistence stores. (S. O. 168, July 16, D. E.)

ROOT-HOUSES.—The exhalations from fresh vegetables stored in cellars under subsistence storehouses being detrimental to articles of subsistence stores having the faculty of absorbing odors, the storing of fresh vegetables in cellars under subsistence storehouses will be discontinued as soon as root-houses can be constructed; and, to this end, commanding officers of all posts where fresh vegetables are stored in cellars under subsistence storehouses will immediately cause estimates for root-houses, of proper capacity, to be prepared and submitted. (Circular, July 12, D. E.)

## LATE ARMY ORDERS.

It is stated authoritatively at the War Department that nothing will be done about movements of troops until the return of Gen. Schofield the latter part of the month. The garrison at Fort Pembina, which will be abandoned, will go to Assiniboine.

Gen. Ruger has revised preliminary proof of the manual and will read final proof on Saturday. In the matter of loading the new rifles the movements will be practically the same as in the old arm, especially when the arm is used as a single loader. The positions of arm as prescribed by the new manual will be the same as with the old Springfield, with the exception of the "Carry," which is eliminated. In right and left shoulder arms, the barrel is carried up. Other minor changes are made.

The following named officers are relieved from recruiting duty Oct. 1 and ordered to proper stations: Capt. A. G. Foss, 1st Cav.; Capt. F. W. Klagesbury and 1st Lieut. R. B. Bryan, 2d Cav.; Capt. C. A. P. Hatfield and 1st Lieut. John A. Lockwood, 4th Cav.; Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th; Capt. J. A. Gaston, 8th; Capt. C. E. Nordstrom and C. G. Ayres and 1st Lieut. James B. Hughes, 10th; Capt. F. E. Pierce, 1st Inf.; Capt. S. E. Clark, 2d; Capt. Philip Roade, 3d; Capt. C. W. Mason, 4th; Capt. J. F. Munson and 1st Lieut. W. K. Jones, 6th; Capt. Charles Porter, 8th; 1st Lieut. D. F. Anglim, 12th; Capt. Samuel McConville, 14th; Capt. C. H. Noble, 16th; 1st Lieut. J. D. Nickerson, 17th; Capt. C. H. Potter, 18th; Maj. J. N. Coe, 21st; Capt. P. M. Thorne, 22d; Capt. M. G. Wessells, 24th; 1st Lieut. G. P. Ahern, 25th; 1st Lieut. S. H. Elliott, 5th Cav.; Capt. F. H. Edmunds, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. B. G. Bogardus, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. T. May, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. V. Krug, 20th Inf.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. C. E. Nordstrom, 10th Cav.

2d Lieut. E. B. Cassatt, 4th Cav., is ordered to duty at the Military Academy.

Leave for six months is granted Capt. R. J. C. Irvine, 11th Inf., and Capt. John McA. Webster, 22d Inf.

Capt. Frank Baker, Ord., is ordered to Quonset Point, R. I., on duty in connection with construction of battery there.

Leave for 25 days is granted 2d Lieut. Robert Sewell, 7th Cav.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. H. L. Harris, 1st Art.

Capt. F. A. Bouteille is ordered before retiring board, of which Gen. Otis is president, at Vancouver Barracks.

It is understood that Secretary Herbert in transmitting the record of the examination case of Capt. J. A. Howell for promotion recommended that this officer be given the grade of Commodore. It is also understood that the Secretary criticised the action of Acting Admiral Bunce in reporting against Capt. Howell's promotion, he believing that the Admiral had not found according to the evidence. The President's action on the case is awaited with considerable interest.

## FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

The announcement is made of the engagement of Lieut. Edward C. Carey, 16th Inf., to Miss Ruth Palmer. Miss Palmer is the daughter of Capt. Palmer, 16th Inf., and Maj. Carey, of the Pay Dept., is the father of Lieut. Carey.

The several companies of this regiment are to be utilized as an engineer force in constructing the new water-works of the Post. Capt. Palmer, Co. B, marched his command to the Red Butte Canyon on July 8, for the purpose of starting the preliminary work. It is contemplated that each company in turn will be absent from the post on this duty for the period of ten days, until the work is completed. Lieut. Castle, E. O., and Lieut. Wright, A. Q. M., have control of the working detachments.

A fishing party, consisting of the officers' sons, have left the post for a 20 days' outing. Among them are Messrs. Allen, Whittall and McFarland.

Target season has closed at this post, and daily drill and parade have again resumed their former prestige.

## FORT SHERIDAN.

2d Lieut. W. H. Bertsch, 15th Inf., returned on the 9th ult. from California, after a leave of four months. Acting upon the doctrine that it is not good for man to be alone, had taken unto himself in the meantime a wife. Mrs. Bertsch, an estimable young lady, was Miss Alice Tripler, of San Francisco, and granddaughter of the late Surg. Gen. Tripler, U. S. A.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt made an informal visit to the post on the 12th ult., and was received at the Officers' Club with an appropriate programme.

Capt. T. F. Davis, 15th Inf., returned on the 13th ult., after a four months' leave, from a trip to New Mexico, whither he had gone, accompanied by his family. The Captain gives evidence of great improvement in health, meanwhile.

## ARMY WEDDING.

The Baltimore "Sun" says: "In Trinity M. E. Church South Baltimore, Md., July 2, Miss Mary Berry Donavin, daughter of Dr. Matthew W. Donavin, was married at 11:30 A. M. to Lieut. Charles Miller, of the 11th Regt. Inf., U. S. A. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Alpheus W. Wilson, of the M. E. Church South. The bride wore a handsome gown of organdie over white silk, with a white hat trimmed with ostrich plumes and chiffon. She carried bridal roses. The groom and his ushers wore the undress uniform of the Army. The ushers were: Capt. Frank R. Keefer, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., of Washington; Lieut. Roberton Honey, 4th Art., Fort McHenry; Lieut. D. M. King, 4th Art., Washington Barracks, and Lieut. Charles H. Paine, 13th Inf., Governor's Island, N. Y. Miss Donavin came to the city from her parents' summer home on Sunday last to the residence of her uncle, Mr. George H. Berry, 1508 Euclid Place, where she remained until her marriage. She was the recipient of many attentions, and on Monday evening the bridal party and a number of guests were entertained at supper by Mr. and Mrs. Berry. The groom's friends from out of town made their headquarters at the Altamont Hotel. After the ceremony the wedding party returned to Mr. and Mrs. Berry's residence, where an elaborate dinner was served. After congratulations and the bride had changed her costume, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller left at 1:20 o'clock for an extended northern tour, which will continue until Sept. 20. They will make their home at Fort Apache, Ariz., where the groom is stationed."

## COME AGAIN, NINETEENTH.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the Journal of the 13th inst., among the regimental news, reference is made to some shooting at short ranges by members of the 19th Inf. The following is respectfully submitted for comparison: May 4, 1894, on the target range at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., "G" Co., 5th Inf., at six hundred yards (men of "first season" included in the practice), fired 1,360 shots, and made 428 bull's eyes, a fraction less than thirty-two per cent. The morning's firing, with no wind, and shooting with backs to the sun, 840 shots gave a percentage of a trifling forty-three per cent of bull's eyes.

The best score was made by private Robert Colvin, twenty-one bull's eyes in forty shots. The same day he scored seventeen bull's eyes in forty shots at five hundred yards, equal to forty-seven and five-tenths bull's eyes in the day's firing. The score of First Sergt. Quinn, twenty shots at six hundred yards, contained ten bull's eyes, that of Sergt. Timm eleven, at same distance, while Corporal L. Dower made the same number, eight of them being successive shots.

Come again, Nineteenth.

Fort McPherson, Ga., July 16, 1895.

"G" CO.

## ORDNANCE NOTES.

The Driggs Ordnance Company has purchased the right to the field gun mechanism recently invented by Assistant Naval Constructor Dashiell, U. S. N.

The Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, will soon complete plans for a new type of minimum port gun carriage for the proposed composite gunboats. This carriage is radically different from the types now in service; it is smaller and weighs 10 per cent. less. The system of recoil is different. The gun slides in a brass sleeve. The recoil is taken up by hydraulic cylinders placed below the sleeve, and the piston rod is attached to the gun. One of the practical features of the new carriage is that its base is so arranged as to form a receptacle for tools, cleaning rags, etc., which Mr. Jachy in the past has been compelled to keep where best he could, oftentimes among his private effects.

Capt. Sampson, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, will leave Washington, probably next week for Newport for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of high temperature on the Navy "K" smokeless powder. As stated in the Journal, this powder was placed some weeks ago in a chamber kept at a temperature of 160 degrees, and Capt. Sampson is naturally desirous of personally looking at the explosive, to find out how it has undergone this trial. Reports received within the last few days from Newport indicate that the powder has suffered no deterioration whatever from the test, and this information has been received with a great deal of pleasure by the ordnance experts. Capt. Sampson, while at Newport, may give the final orders for the preparation of smokeless powder for the secondary batteries of the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron. Besides looking into this subject, Capt. Sampson, while at Newport, will give attention to other matters requiring it.

With the sporting powder of the English Smokeless Powder Co., Ltd., the Reading Gun Club and Shooting School, Mr. R. Home killed 75 birds in succession, all shot at, not having a miss scored against him in any of the nine rounds, seven at 18 yards, one at 12, and one at 10 yards. The report of the company up to the 31st of March last, and the annual general meeting held on the 11th ult., at which it was presented, show that an era of prosperity has set in. A gross profit of £1,865, equivalent to 4½ per cent. of the paid-up capital, has been made; and although the directors, in pursuance of a policy of caution, do not recommend any immediate distribution, they state that the contracts in hand, and prospective growth of business, suggest the possibility of an interim dividend being declared at the next half year.

Although the Navy Department has not formally made a contract with the inventor of the Lee arm for the right to his invention, preparations are on foot for the manufacture of 10,000 of the weapons for the service. The Ordnance Bureau has sent out communications to several manufacturing firms selected on account of their extensive plants, requesting them to make bids for manufacturing the new rifle. None has yet been received, but it is expected by the ordnance officers that the Bureau will be able to contract for the manufacture of the guns just as soon as the Department secures the right to it. There is still some difficulty being encountered in securing a blacking for the aluminum portions of the weapon and accoutrements, recommended by the Board looking into this subject. It is probable that the authorities will finally decide to give this metal a dull tint if black cannot be obtained.

Naval officers registered at the Department during the past week as follows: Naval Constructor F. Bowles, Lieut. John Hubbard and G. B. Harber.

Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Couden, U. S. N., commanding the Pina, is enjoying salmon fishing in Alaska inlets.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry McCrea, U. S. N., have gone to Casanova, N. Y., for a month's stay. Lieut. McCrea is an extremely popular and efficient officer, and is on duty in the Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.

Mrs. Frederick L. Chapin, wife of Lieut. Chapin, U. S. N., has gone to her parents' home in Erie, Pa., to spend the remainder of the summer.

Commander C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N., has just completed his first series of lectures on coast defenses and will take the subject up again later in the season.

Prof. Philip R. Alger, U. S. N., on duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, returned to Washington on Thursday last from Newport, where he delivered two interesting lectures on "Armor" and "Batteries of Ships" before the Naval War College class.

Naval Constructor W. L. Cappa, U. S. N., delivered a lecture before the Naval War College class, the latter part of this week on the "Stability of Ships."

Lieut. Comdr. Eugene De F. Heald, U. S. N., in charge of the Detail Division of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, will spend the month of August in the Adirondacks with Mrs. Heald and their son.

Rear Adm. F. M. Ramsay, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is again at his desk at the Navy Department much refreshed by his few weeks' outing.

There is a new arrival at the Indian Head Proving Ground. It's a girl, and Lieut. and Mrs. Newton E. Mason are receiving all the congratulations.

President Griscom, of the International Steamship Co., has informed the Navy Department that he is en route to England to make preparations for the trial of the St. Louis in English waters next month.

The Glendale Female College announces the opening term of its forty-second year, beginning Sept. 18th, 1895. This college maintains the highest reputation for educational advantages in preparatory and collegiate courses, music, art, etc., combined with home care and supervision. Those seeking instruction should write for descriptive catalogue, terms, etc., to the President, Rev. L. D. Potter, D.D., Glendale, O.

First Lieut. C. A. F. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, left Washington on Thursday for New York, from whence he will go to Europe. Lieut. Flagler goes abroad partly on pleasure and partly on business. He is provided with letters of introduction abroad and will visit many of the foreign arsenals. He is regarded as one of the brightest young officers in the Engineer Corps, and will doubtless gain some valuable information while on the other side.

Cadet appointments to Military Academy during past week: Wayne McJ. Walker, Butler (25 Dist.), Pa.; Wm. A. Shallenberger (Alt.), Rochester (25 Dist.), Pa.; Geo. D. Borup, 3523 Washington avenue, St. Louis (12 Dist.), Mo.; Ralph M. Snyder, Canton (14 Dist.), Ill.; Geo. H. Baird, 608 E. Division street, Chicago (6 Dist.), Ill.; Fred. H. Phillips, Jr., Chattanooga (3 Dist.), Tenn.; Robt. B. Steward (Alt.), Chattanooga (3 Dist.), Tenn.; Martin H. Manion, New Orleans (1 Dist.), La.

The cruiser Raleigh has been ordered to Boston from Key West, and the Atlanta will shortly follow her. The latter vessel has been telegraphed to find out if she can coal in quarantine, and if this can be done, she will in all probability be directed to take on a sufficient amount of fuel to enable her to reach New York in good time. Reports received from Capt. Merrill Miller, commanding the Raleigh, state that no signs of filibustering have been discovered, and his statements are the cause of the desire of the authorities to stop the Navy's participation in the patrol of the Florida Coast.

The Surgeon General's Office of the War Department will soon begin a revision of the Drill Regulations for the Hospital Corps of the Army. This is made necessary as a result of the adoption of the new rifle, announced recently in the Journal. It is probable that the revision will be made by Col. Alden and Maj. Smart, assistants to the Surgeon General, who are stationed at the Department. It is understood that in the process of revision, suggestions will be requested from some of the medical officers of the service.

Chief Constructor Hichborn concludes that the Columbia has not suffered any severe damage, and that she is in good condition to make the run across the ocean. Capt. Sumner says the straining on the vessel was due to structural weakness. This is being investigated. The court will be ordered to inquire into the matter, as the mishap is said by officials to be the result of gross carelessness.

The War Department on Friday allotted \$1,000 to pay expenses incident to the practice march of five companies of Infantry stationed at Columbus Barracks. The march will extend to Fort Thomas, where the men will engage in target practice. Troops will occupy ten days in marching to their destination, and same period in returning. Several companies of Infantry stationed near Buffalo will march to Fort Niagara and certain troops there will go to Buffalo. They will each return to their stations within a week or so.

According to Admiral Fournier, the French Navy is in a very unsatisfactory condition. On being questioned by the Naval Commission the other day he said that the squadrons in distant seas could not be relied upon. The Naiade and Roland types of cruisers were of wood, slow sailors, and insufficiently armed. What they wanted was, he said, cruisers of the Dupuy de Lome type, but of this they had but one. As to the battleships on which most money was spent, they were useless, except for the guarding of coasts, not one of the battleships in the Mediterranean had sufficient coal to go to Alexandria and back. Speed, said the Admiral, was what they most wanted, so the sooner they gave up these monster battleships the better it would be. Another thing in which France was deficient was coaling and other stations.

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#### WHEN DID THE WAR END.

In the Journal, of July 6, we referred to the decision of Assistant Secretary Reynolds, of the Interior Department, as indicating that he overlooked the decision of the Supreme Court, in December, 1867, determining the date upon which the War of the Rebellion closed. In the copy of the full text of Mr. Reynolds' decision, which we have since received, we find a reference to the decision in question. In this brief Mr. Reynolds says:

"It is a well-known historical fact that the war was practically ended, so far as actual belligerency was concerned, in July, 1865 (case of Jeremiah Butler, Vol. 7, P. D., p. 214). Active hostilities then ceased, as they ceased, in the case of the Mexican War, on Feb. 2, 1848, at the signing of the treaty (Instructions to the Commissioner of Pensions, Vol. 7, P. D., p. 240). The war still subsisted, however, and pensionable service may have been rendered thereafter, both in and during the war, until it was finally terminated as a status, which will be held, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court cited, to be Aug. 20, 1866. But the question, in any case, whether service rendered was connected with the war, as part of its operations, is one of fact, and as such is governed, in proof, by legal presumptions the same as in other cases. In view of the fact that belligerent hostilities had ceased in July, 1865, it will, therefore, be presumed that any service rendered after that time was not rendered in, although during the War of the Rebellion, and the burden of proof is upon claimants to show by direct and positive evidence that their service rendered thereafter was a part of the operations of the war, and made for the at-

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tainment of the purpose declared in the proclamation of Aug. 20, 1866, to have been finally attained.

"Furthermore, as, according to the decision of the Supreme Court cited, the war was legally terminated April 2, 1866, in the States mentioned in the proclamation of that date viz.: Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, it must be presumed that military service rendered within those States after that date was not in the war, and, consequently, is not pensionable, unless shown to have had some necessary connection with the war as existing elsewhere.

"A similar proclamation was made also on June 13, 1865, declaring the war to be at an end in the State of Tennessee; and military service rendered after that date, exclusively within that State, and in no connection with the war elsewhere, must, therefore, consistently, be presumed to have not been in the War of the Rebellion, and, consequently, also, not pensionable. After April 2, 1866, the only rebellious State in which the war had not thus been proclaimed to have ceased was Texas, in which State or in connection with the war as existing therein, only, therefore, a pensionable service in the War of the Rebellion may have been rendered thereafter. As to military services rendered within any other State after that date it must be presumed that they were not rendered in said war, and they may not constitute a pensionable basis under said act, unless shown to be, in some way, connected with the war as existing in the State of Texas.

"This appellant's service was rendered after this date, and was evidently wholly without the State of Texas, and had no connection with the war as then existing in that State. He enlisted in Ohio, joined his company in New York, and was discharged in Montana. It is manifest his services were not rendered in the late War of the Rebellion, and his claim for pension under the act of June 27, 1890, was properly rejected."

The "United Service Gazette" says: "Again and again has it been confidently asserted that the armed tension existing among the chief European nations must of necessity eventuate in war. Often have we and others urgently insisted upon the danger of any delay in bringing our fleet up to a strength indisputably greater than that of the next two great naval powers combined. It has, however, so far as we know, been left to an officer of the United States Navy to demonstrate that this country's neglect regarding the latter point creates a strong probability of the long-expected European conflict breaking out at one particular time, such time being but little more than a year hence. Would that we could dismiss the subject as one having but an academical interest. This, however, we are unable to do, when confronted with such an array of carefully marshalled hard facts and figures as are presented by Assistant Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson, of the United States Navy, in a paper recently read by him before the United States Naval Institute. We pass over the strong political arguments advanced for believing that the situation and outlook in Europe point to the imminence of a war which bids fair to involve all of the six great nations of Europe, a population of about 324 millions, of which about 74 millions are capable of bearing arms, possessing over two million tons of war vessels afloat—a war, in fact, on a scale incomparably greater than any in the world's history."

Mr. E. W. Howe, editor of the *Atchison Globe*, who recently visited the scene of the Custer massacre in the valley of the Little Big Horn River, Montana, has written a new story of the fight, in which he defends Maj. Reno, and attributes the disaster to Gen. Custer's ambition to make a record with the War Department. Mr. Howe says: "As a matter of fact, Reno made a gallant fight and saved his command, but Custer and his entire command were killed, and somebody must be blamed. The blame was put on Reno, for not coming up as ordered. He did not come up, it is true, but he could not; he was surrounded by Indians. There is always sympathy for the dead man, and censure for the living, so Reno was censured, although he did not deserve it. Thousands of people believe to this day that Reno was a coward, and acted cowardly; as a matter of fact, he fought like a brave man. He was court-martialed in response to public opinion, but the facts were found to be in his favor. The truth, however, has not yet caught the lie told about Maj. Reno. In reality a hero, he has suffered the fate of a coward, because of a mistaken and clamoring public opinion. Public opinion has committed the same crime before, but never in a more flagrant manner than in the case of Reno."

The July number of the *Military Service Institution* provides, under the able editorship of Lieut. James C. Bush, sufficient professional food to satisfy even the

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very hungry. First comes the prize essay by Lieut. C. L. Steele, 8th Cav., on "Discipline." It deserves more, far more than a passing mention, and we hope to be able to refer to it in detail hereafter. Capt. Wagner writes on "An Antiquated Artillery Organization." Capt. Chester on "Martial Law and Social Order." Lieut. Chas. Miller on "Recruiting and Training of the Company." Lieut. G. W. Van Deusen on "Our Artillery in the Mexican War." Lieut. E. C. Brooks "A Technical Criticism of our Infantry Drill Book." Reprints and Translations, Military Notes, Comments, Criticism, Announcement of prize essay, and historical sketches of the 4th Cav. (Gen. Rodenbough), Table of Losses Sustained During 1861-'65 (Capt. Evans), The 5th Artillery (Lieut. Bush) round off an excellent number.

The "Doylestown Democrat," which is edited by Gen. W. H. H. Davis, a hero of the war with Mexico, and of the Rebellion, suggests that Congress asks Mexico's permission for our Government to erect, on the fields where they fell, memorials to the memory of the American officers and men, who were killed in the war with that country in 1846-8. On Taylor's line, four would be required: one at Palo Alto, another at Resaca, a third at Monterey, a fourth at Buena Vista. On Scott's line there should be five: Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Contreras, El Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, the two latter practically one battle. Such memorials, says our contemporary, should be erected as the country owes this visible mark of gratitude to the memory of the men who laid down their lives among the mountains of Mexico.

The Philadelphia "Record" says: Capt. Bennett and Lieut. Brooks, of the Regular Army, who were present at the review of the First Brigade, at Belmont, wore the new regulation fatigue cap of the Regular Army. It is a square-top arrangement, a cross between a bicycle cap and a car conductor's cap. Lieut. Brooks, who is instructor at Girard College, was frequently asked where his bicycle was. At one time he smilingly replied: "The boys out at the college turn an imaginary trolley crank every time they see me, and say in an undertone, 'I wonder if he's got a fender on his car?'" The officers of the National Guard don't like the new cap.

A correspondent at one of the posts in the Northwest recently visited by Secretary of War Lamont and party, says: "Hardly a word escaped his lips that was not eagerly listened for by watchful orderlies and others in the hope of hearing something that would prove of interest to the garrison, but the trouble was he did not often open his lips, and when he did it was to speak of events then transpiring. Whatever he may know of contemplated changes, there is not much likelihood of any one hearing of it while he is on this trip." The interest to hear must have been intense, and we trust that the orderlies were credited with a tour of guard for their watchfulness.

Lord Methuen presided at a meeting of the Royal United Service Institution on Wednesday afternoon, when a paper on "Kites, their Uses in War," was read by Lieut. Baden-Powell, Scots Guards.

With regard to the uses to which kites might possibly be applied, he thought they might serve as a means of communicating between the bodies of troops when the usual methods could not conveniently be carried out. A kite lifting the camera high in the air could also be made to hover over any given spot, more or less to leeward, and photographs thus taken might be of the greatest value. A kite might be used for carrying a torpedo over the heads of an enemy, for communicating with a besieged place, or for raising a man; and in this last respect a large kite might be employed instead of a captive balloon. Kites, therefore, should form a valuable auxiliary to a balloon equipment, but the advantages in their favor were so enormous that in time, in the lecturer's opinion, they would probably entirely supersede balloons. Lack of wind force was perhaps the only serious objection to the employment of kites, but theoretically this was not so great a difficulty as might be imagined. In the course of the discussion which followed several of the speakers questioned the possibility of kites ever taking the place of balloons, but agreed that they might be put to various useful purposes in time of war.

Baron d'Alessandro, recognizing the difficulty of applying oil, proposes to imitate nature by spreading upon the water a floating net which will have the same calming effect. The web is strong and durable, and its mesh rectangular, the capillary effect being to hold the surface water as a compact mass. The net is made in lengths of 100 metres by 10 metres in width, and the weight per square metre is 120 grammes. It may be used not only for the protection of ships at sea and in port, but to shelter open roadsteads and the entrances to harbors, and we are told that no difficulty attends its use.

He has published a descriptive pamphlet, "Le Filet Flottant du Baron Benvenuto d'Alessandro, Paris: Imprimerie des Arts et Manufactures et Dubuisson, 12, Rue Paul Lelong."

July 20, 1895.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## RECRUITING FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

Difficulty is being experienced by both Army and Navy in making enlistments. In the former service men are being discharged and are deserting more rapidly than recruits can be obtained. There is at present an average of two vacancies in each company, so that before the Army's complement is filled, 500 recruits must be secured in some way. The War Department has inaugurated a new system of advertising, which will doubtless aid in obtaining recruits. The scheme is to place a big poster in all the Post Offices of the country, inviting the reader to enter Uncle Sam's Military Service. The Department has secured the consent of the Postmaster General, and the printing and distribution of the posters are now in progress. It is confidently expected by the authorities that they will induce a number to enlist. By this method the smaller country offices will be reached, and it is hoped that it will result in obtaining men for the Army. A statement just prepared at the War Department shows that there were more desertions during the past fiscal year than during the same period of 1894. This is ascribed to the reduction in the reward paid for the apprehension of the men. The fact that sixty dollars would be paid for their apprehension deterred many from leaving the service without permission, as it was well known that an earnest effort would be made to arrest them with this reward as an object. Now, however, this is changed. Ten dollars is hardly sufficient to pay the expenses incident to the capture of a deserter, and when a man leaves the service he knows full well that the chances of his being returned as a prisoner are extremely small. The result is that more desertions occur. The authorities do not believe that this offense is due to any objection to the service, but rather to the fact that times are better all over the country, and the men prefer to return to private life. A similar reason is given for the large number of discharges which are now being made.

The Navy is suffering equally with the Army in the matter of enlistments. It was the desire of Secretary Herbert to place the Maine, Texas and Lancaster in commission on Aug. 1. That will be impossible now unless something occurs to increase enlistments. It is even said that these vessels will not be placed in commission during August, and those in a position to know, say that the authorities will be fortunate if they are commissioned by the latter part of September. Of course, they could be placed in commission with short crews and if such action is decided upon, the compliments of men will be extremely slim. Although the Navy has been making an earnest effort since June to secure additional enlistments, little success has followed. Congress authorized an increase of one thousand men. But two hundred of these have been secured and from the present outlook not many more will be obtained at least during the next few months. All the vessels in service with one or two exceptions perhaps, are without their full complement, and their crews cannot be increased until after the two second class battleships and the Lancaster are placed in commission. It is true that the latter's crew will be composed of twenty years' men, but there is not enough of them available to make up a complete crew. Including apprentices, there are now 9,200 men in the service and some months will elapse before 10,000 allowed by law are secured. About the time the three vessels named are placed in commission, the Boston will be ready for sea, and Lieut. Comdr. Wood, in charge of the enlisted men's Branch of the Service will have to use his drag net very industriously to obtain enlistments for this ship.

Simultaneously with the return of Secretary Lamont to Washington come the old rumors regarding prospective movements of troops. Gen. Schofield's memorandum containing his recommendations concerning transfers still awaits the Secretary's consideration. It may be that before making changes the Secretary desires to confer personally with Gen. Schofield, and will wait until his return to Washington before issuing the important order in this connection. There is nothing certain about the date of the coming order. It has been looked for for some months past, but it is still incubating and the probabilities are that nothing definite will

be known about it until it has left the printers. The Secretary, as a result of his recent trip, has ordered the abandonment of Fort Pembina and the transfer of Company E, 22d Inf., stationed there, to one of the posts where other portions of this regiment are stationed. The abandonment will probably occur next month. It is also said on good authority that those companies of the 17th Infantry now in the West will be ordered to Columbus Barracks, as it is the desire of the Secretary to keep the regiments intact as much as possible. No one at the Department outside of the Secretary and Gen. Vincent, apparently, has the slightest knowledge of what the proposed changes will be. It is probable that a garrison will be ordered for one of the new posts under construction. While the work on Fort Crook, near Omaha, will not be completed for nearly a year, quarters will be ready for a garrison this fall. Work has been progressing very satisfactorily on Fort Harrison, in Montana, but it will be some time yet before a garrison can be accommodated. But little progress has been made on the proposed Post at Little Rock and it will be some time before the buildings there are erected. The work of changing Columbus Barracks into a Post is proceeding slowly, and it is estimated at the Department that months will elapse before it is completed.

Judging from the way the revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations has progressed under the guiding hand of Maj. Gen. Ruger, it is safe to say that when the new book is issued it will be radically different from the present regulations, prepared by the Tactical Board. The change will be so great that the new regulations will doubtless go down to posterity as the "Ruger Tactics," just as we had the "Upton Tactics." Except in so far as the work of the Board has served to pave the way for a more perfect set of regulations, the War Department authorities now maintain that their production was not a success and that the only satisfactory way of obtaining what the service actually needs is to have the revision placed in charge of one man whose experience qualifies him for his duty. It will be several months yet before Gen. Ruger will have even the manuscript of the new regulations ready for the printer, and when proofs are finally stricken off it is probable that the Department at Gen. Ruger's suggestion, may submit them to some of the regimental commanders for criticism, before the stamp of approval is finally put upon them. In the end, however, Gen. Ruger will have the final say as to what shall go into the new regulations.

As stated in the Journal last week, Gen. Ruger has completed the revision of the preliminary manual of arms which is declined to especially meet the requirements of the new Krag-Jorgenson rifle. This will be issued to the Army during the coming week. In the preparation of the Manual of Arms, the General has been governed by the experience with the new rifle already gained by those regiments supplied with it and has so modified and simplified the old regulations as to adapt them to the new conditions. The old "carry arms" has been dropped out and the movements changed in a number of instances.

A slight impetus to promotion in the Cavalry Arm of the service is occasioned this week by the retirement, on account of disability, of Lieut. Col. George A. Purington, 3d Cav. The retiring Board, which recently retired this officer, found him physically disabled for further service. An effort was made by Lieut. Col. Purington to have action on the recommendation of the Board suspended until he could obtain his promotion to the grade of Colonel. A dispatch was received at the War Department a few days ago requesting the Secretary to suspend final action until Col. Purington could arrive in Washington and have a personal hearing. Secretary Lamont, however, refused to grant the request, and by an order issued on Thursday last Col. Purington was transferred to the retired list. With fifteen vacancies existing on the Limited Retired List of the Army, the Secretary being desirous of stimulating promotion whenever he can, will not be likely to overlook an opportunity to retire an officer of high rank when occasion offers. He still adheres, however, to his determination not to retire officers on their own applications under thirty years' service law. There is only one officer of the line at present on the awaiting retirement list and four chaplains, so that the opportunity for promotion by reason of disability retirement is very slight at this time.

Another man-of-war will soon greet the element which is to be its future home. This is one of the gunboats under construction at Newport News, Va. Naval Constructor Woodward, the superintending constructor at this place, has informed the Department that the three gunboats under construction at that place, are rapidly approaching a stage where they will be ready to be launched. The first of these vessels will probably be gunboat No. 7, and she will be followed by Nos. 8 and 9. The launching of the first gunboat will take place, naval constructors expect, during the first week in August. The Secretary does not know whether he will be able to be present or not, but quite a party is being organized among the officials to witness the event, and the Department will be well represented. No names have yet been decided upon for these vessels. The Secretary, however, states that he will name them before their launching occurs. He has been unable to take this matter up on account of other pressing business, but his desk is now being rapidly cleared and this ques-

tion will be settled before his departure. The Journal has already given a list of the towns which have applied for the honor of having vessels named after them, and the selections will probably be made from among them.

Another chapter has been added to the unfortunate incident arising from the relief of Col. Caleb H. Carlton, 3d Cav., from his command, by Lieut. Gen. Schofield, while the latter was at Fort Meade. It is understood that Col. Carlton has taken the advice of his friends and made application for a Court of Inquiry. Secretary Lamont is now considering this request. While Secretary Lamont was on his recent inspection trip through the West, he stopped at Fort Meade and beside inspecting the Post, he made inquiry into the trouble between Gen. Schofield and Col. Carlton. Just what passed between the Secretary and Col. Carlton cannot be learned, as Mr. Lamont absolutely declines to talk about it. It is said, however, that Col. Carlton gave to the Secretary his version of the occurrence, and requested a Court of Inquiry. As Gen. Schofield is expected to return to Washington before the end of the month, and may be there before the Secretary's departure for Sorrento, Me., it may be that he will defer action upon Col. Carlton's request until he has talked with him personally on the subject. Col. Carlton's friends are unanimously of the opinion that he should be given a Court, and some of Gen. Schofield's supporters also believe that such action would be proper as they feel certain that that officer had good ground for relieving Col. Carlton. Every one at the Department regards the incident as very unfortunate, particularly at this time, when Gen. Schofield is bidding farewell to the Army preparatory to retirement in September.

It is probable that the Cavalry will be permitted to retain its individual colors, but in addition will carry the National flag. This matter has been given some consideration by Secretary Lamont. It is also likely that the other arms of the service will retain their individual colors.

Secretary Lamont is now giving attention to several suggestions which have been made proposing changes in some important paragraphs in the new Army Regulations. One of these relate to colors for the Army. The suggestion has been submitted to substitute the United States flag for the colors now carried by cavalry regiments. It has been pointed out to the authorities that the National Flag is not carried by this branch of the service and they are determined to correct this condition. The majority of the officers at the War Department are very much in favor of the suggestion and it is believed that it will be adopted by the Secretary. Incident to the consideration of this question has arisen the proposition to insert a paragraph in the regulations, directing that only the National colors be carried by the several branches of the service. The effect of this would be to do away with all the distinctive colors now borne by the several arms of the service. This matter is now being considered by the Secretary, and will be decided within a day or two.

Secretary Lamont and Maj. George B. Davis, 14th Inf., his military aide, returned to Washington on Tuesday last. They were met at the depot by Mr. Seager, the genial private secretary to Secretary Lamont, and were then driven to the War Department, where the Secretary disposed of some of the pressing business of his department. Col. Lamont is delighted with his trip, and the condition in which he found the Army at the different military points he visited. The following posts made up the itinerary he followed on his trip: Fort Thomas, Jefferson Barracks, Fort Niobrara, Fort Robinson, Fort Meade, Fort Custer, Fort Yellowstone, Fort Missoula, Fort Sherman, Walla Walla, Vancouver, Seattle, Spokane, Assiniboine, Beaufort, Duluth, Brady and Porter.

Secretary Lamont, in addition to his other work, found time since his return home on Wednesday, to consider the new regulations for the government of Post Exchanges, which were exclusively referred to in the Journal last week. It is understood that the revision of the regulations commenced some weeks ago by a Board composed of Maj. William P. Hall, A. A. G., and Capt. Walter Howe, 4th Art. Their revision was revised by Capt. J. T. French, Jr., Q. M. D., and Capt. Barrie, 1st Inf. The regulations are in compact form and cover much less space than the thousand and one orders which have been issued on this subject. The principal changes in these regulations were noted in the Journal last week.

There is absolutely no truth in the report that Secretary Lamont has recalled Gen. Schofield to Washington. Gen. Vincent states positively that no such order has been issued. Gen. Schofield is coming East from the Pacific slope, and will stop at the points en route where he desires to make inspections, arriving in Washington the latter part of the present month.

The Postoffice Department has issued an order permitting the postmasters at Fort Myer and Washington to exchange one mail each Sunday. All the details for the new condition have been perfected and Fort Myer will now enjoy a Sunday mail delivery, which will be especially appreciated by the officers' families.

## THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, *Secretary.* WM. MCADOO, *Asst. Sec'y*  
 PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm'l. L. A. Beardslee.  
 Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.  
 ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adm'l. C. C. Carpenter.  
 Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.  
 NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear Adm'l. F. M. Bunce.  
 EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adm'l. W. A. Kirkland.  
 Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
 SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear Adm'l. Charles S. Norton. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

*The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.*

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. s.). At Callao, Peru. Address all mail to Callao.  
 ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake (s. d.) On patrol duty in Bering Sea. Address mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. J. McGowan. Training ship. On her annual cruise. Mail to be sent to Yorktown, Va., until Sept. 8, and then to Newport, R. I. At Funchal July 11.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.) Left Lamberts Point July 18 for Brunswick, Ga., for duty with Naval Militia. Will be at Charleston, S. C., July 23 for similar duty, and also at Wilmington, D. C., Aug. 4. From latter place will go to Newport, R. I.

ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. B. J. Cromwell (n. a. s.) Left Santiago de Cuba July 15 for Key West to relieve the Raleigh. Was at Key West July 18.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns (Flagship), Capt. B. F. Day (n. a. s.) At Yokohama. To be relieved by the cruiser Olympia in August next, and return home.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. William T. Swinburne. Cadet practice vessel. On her annual cruise. Left Greenport, L. I., July 16 for Newport.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. G. W. Pigman (p. s.) At Honolulu. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (s. a. s.) Was at Cape Town July 2. Will go to Montevideo to join S. A. squadron. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (a. s.) At Nagasaki.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard. Flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron. May be used to take out Massachusetts Naval Militia in conjunction with the Raleigh.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. George W. Sumner (e.s.) At Southampton, England. Met with a mishap in docking, but suffered no injury.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Craig (a. s.) At Chemulpo June 30.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickins (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. F. F. Fletcher (a. d.) At Newport, R. I.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (a. s.) Shanghai, China.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), Lieut. B. H. Buckingham (a. d.) At Gloucester, will be at Washington, D. C., July 21.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (Training Ship.) On annual cruise. Address B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. Sailed from Tangier July 5, and was due at Madeira about July 15.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. Louis Kingsley (Training-ship.) At New York.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Bicknell (a. d.) At New York July 13.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (Receiving-ship.) Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. F. Wildes (Receiving-ship.) At Mare Island, Cal.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (a. s.) At Chefoo, China.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. O'Neill (e. s.) Left Stockholm July 17 for Copenhagen.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Richards (a. d.) At Mackinac July 17.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va. Orders have been issued to expedite work so that she may join the N. A. Squadron by Aug. 1.

MINNESOTA, 19 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking (Receiving-ship.) At dock foot of West 50th St., New York City. P. O. Station G, New York.

MOHICAN, 4 Guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan (p. s.) At Victoria July 16.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (a. s.) At Chefoo July 15.

MONONGAHELA, 6 guns (a. s.). Cadet Practice vessel. Comdr. W. H. Brownson. On her annual cruise. Address mail care U. S. Consul, Funchal, Madeira. At Funchal July 13.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (p. s.) At Panama en route to Mare Island July 16.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. a. s.) Left Key West, Fla., July 16 for New York, and will take on N. Y. Naval Militia.

NEWARK, 18 Guns (Flagship), Capt. Yates Stirling (a. s. a.) Left Montevideo July 15 for Rio de Janeiro to be docked.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans, e. s.) Left England July 15 for New York.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (p. s.) At San Francisco. Will proceed to China about July 25 and relieve the Baltimore, and become the flagship of the station.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory (a. s.) At Yokohama, Japan, July 9.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.) At San Francisco.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Couden (a. d.) At Sitka, Alaska.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.) At Key West. Will return to New York when relieved by the Atlanta in a few days and will be used to give practice to Naval Militia.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. s.) At Guayaquil. Address all mail to Panama, care U. S. Consul.

RICHMOND, Capt. A. S. Crownshield, (Receiving-ship.) At Stockholm July 13.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. Public Marine School, New York. On her annual cruise.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.) At Stockholm.

SARATOGA, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Penn. School-ship) Address until Aug. 31, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. Will return to U. S. not later than Oct. 25. Was at Southampton, England, July 8.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox (a. d.) At Mare Island.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship). At New York Navy Yard.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship). At Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. West (a. s. a.) At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger (a. s.) At Shanghai July 12.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 9.—Carpenter B. F. Markham to the Minnesota July 16.

JULY 13.—Lieut. George W. Ments ordered to duty as Assistant to the Inspector of the 3d Lighthouse District.

Lieut. John Hubbard detached from duty at the works of E. W. Bliss & Co., Brooklyn, and ordered to the Olympia.

Lieut. T. S. Phelps detached from the Olympia and placed on waiting orders.

Asst. Engr. W. S. Burke permitted to accept a position at the Harvard University.

Carpenter Gould Northup detached from the Newport News Shipbuilding Works and ordered to duty at the Naval Station, Newport, R. I.

JULY 15.—No orders.

JULY 16.—Med. Insp. George H. Cooke and Surg. B. S. Mackie ordered to examination for promotion July 22 at Navy Yard, Washington.

JULY 17.—P. A. Surg. Louis L. Young detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Franklin.

Asst. Surg. R. K. Smith ordered to the Vermont.

Asst. Engr. Louis M. Nulton detached from the Philadelphia and granted three months' leave.

Ensign H. B. Price ordered to the Philadelphia.

Ensign R. J. Hartung granted sick leave until June, 1896. Charles B. Babson appointed an Acting Gunner and assigned to the Olympia.

Boatswain P. W. Doyle ordered to temporary duty upon the Independence and will join the Mohican upon her arrival at San Francisco.

JULY 18.—Chief Engr. E. A. Magee ordered before a retiring board, to meet in New York City July 23.

Asst. Surg. G. C. Hubbard ordered to instruction, Naval Laboratory, New York.

JULY 19.—Lieut. J. B. Milton detached from the Essex and ordered to the Olympia.

Lieut. John Hubbard's orders to the Olympia are revoked and he is ordered to the Essex.

The orders of Lieut. C. F. Norton from the Richmond are revoked.

Lieut. J. A. Hoogewerff is ordered to the Naval Academy.

P. A. Engr. A. B. Canaga is ordered to the Columbian Iron Works.

Lieut. C. W. Ruschenberger is detached from the Naval War College and ordered to resume duty at League Island.

The U. S. S. Monongahela and Alliance left Funchal for Hampton Roads July 18.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Orders: Chief Engr. A. L. Churchill placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engr. D. F. Kelly to resume duty on Hamilton.

Chief Engr. D. McC. French from Smith to the Winona.

Chief Engr. J. E. Jeffries assigned to special duty in connection with the steam machinery of Revenue cutter No. 1.

1st Asst. Engr. D. F. Bowen from Hamilton to Smith.

Acting 2d Asst. Engrs. D. W. Blake to the Galveston, H. D. Glover to the Coifas, Urban Harvey and M. W. Thompson to Winona, T. B. Ross to McLane, H. F. Schoenborn, Jr., to Morrill, R. E. Wright to Forward, H. K. Katzschner, Jr., to Hamilton, A. C. Norman to Boutwell, H. K. Spencer to the Fessenden, T. G. Lewton to the Dexter.

A board has been appointed with 1st Lieut. H. M. Broadbent as president to meet in Mobile, Ala., to investigate charges against Lieut. W. H. O. Hay.

The board for the examination of line officers for promotion, consisting of Capts. Stodder, Moore and Hamlet, has reconvened at the Treasury Department, to complete the papers which have recently been received from the Bering Sea fleet. The Revenue cutter Windom is rapidly approaching completion at Dubuque, Ia. Owing to the low stage of water in the Mississippi, it will be necessary to pontoon her down as far as St. Louis.

Lieut. Byron L. Reed has returned from a month's leave much improved in health. The following candidates have successfully passed the examination for 2d Asst. Engineer, in the order named: H. K. Spencer, H. Kotschmar, William L. Maxwell, M. W. Thompson, H. A. Seymour, H. F. Schoenborn, D. W. Blake, T. W. Ross, R. E. Wright, H. D. Glover, Urban Harvey, A. C. Norman and T. G. Lewton. Messrs. Maxwell and Seymour having had the required sea service, will be commissioned as 2d Asst. Engineers. All the others have been sent on cruising vessels for a probationary term of six months as Acting Asst. Engineers. There are yet 10 vacancies, and it is probable that another examination will be held in the near future.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The programme for the Naval War College for the week ending July 20, includes: War Games and Tactical Situations; "Gun and Armor" Prof. Alger; "Coast Defense," Comdr. Goodrich; "Naval Construction," Naval Constructor Capes; "The Problem"; War Charts and Defence Plans; "Naval Tactics," Capt. Taylor.

Secretary Herbert inaugurated on Monday last another reform in the business methods of the Navy Department, and of the navy yards of the country. He issued on that day a departmental order dealing with the subjects of correspondence, accounts, exempt articles and property returns from ships and discontinued a number of methods which flourished under the old system of operating affairs. This order appears elsewhere.

Secretary Herbert has appointed a board consisting of Lieut. Comdr. Leutze, as chairman; Lieut. Comdr. Dunlap, Chief Engineer Perry, and Paymaster Michler, with Naval Constructor Taylor, as recorder, to revise paragraphs 1677 and 1679 of the Navy Yard regulations. These relate to the methods of keeping time and paying men; the preparation of pay rolls and recording time of laborers employed at the yards.

Secretary Herbert has called a meeting of Board of Bureau Chiefs Saturday and the battleship question will then be settled. The San Francisco left Stockholm for Christiana July 19. The Marblehead was at Copenhagen July 19.

The Board composed of Naval Constructors Linnard and Taylor and Assistant Naval Constructor Dashields, which has been testing cellulose of the cocoon and corn stalk varieties, has completed its work and assembled Friday, July 19, in Philadelphia, for the purpose of drafting its final report on the comparative merits of the two substances. There is no doubt whatever that the Board will recommend that the corn stalk product be used hereafter in place of cocoon cellulose for American warships. The Board found that it was superior not only in closing rapidly after it was pierced by a shot, but in durability and other points of importance. It will in all probability be used in all the ships plans for which are being prepared at the Navy Department.

The Board of Bureau Chiefs has decided to slightly modify the designs for the conning towers of the battleships of the Indiana and Iowa class. The plans as at present prepared provide for a vertical slit eighteen inches wide, as an entrance to the tower. This is regarded as too small to admit officers and men of generous girth, and the plans will be modified so as to make the slit wider and of an elliptical shape. A proposition has been rejected by the Board to make the battleship turrets of seven curved plates instead of six. It appears that the sets of six plates when completed were so much burned on the edges in treatment that they could not be fitted together so as to form a complete cylinder. Hence their proposition for an additional plate. It was decided by the Board, however, that this could not be permitted on account of the greater liability of the smaller plates being displaced.

## THE CRUISER CHICAGO.

The Chicago will be a new cruiser when she leaves the New York Navy Yard a year or so hence, if the recommendations of the Board which surveyed her are carried out. This Board was composed of Comdr. Elmer and Naval Constructor Fernald. Under the head of construction, the Board recommends the renewal of the three decks of the vessel, those now in the vessel being well worn out by the service they have undergone. There will be an extensive overhauling of all working plans, and a renewal of all the drainage pipes in the ship. The Board recommends the removal of sail power, it having been found of little use in the past. It is estimated that \$200,000 will be expended in the matter of construction alone on this vessel.

The Board of Survey in its recommendation in regard to the new armament for the Chicago, coincides with the recommendation of the Bureau of Ordnance. The ship will be fitted with fourteen 5-inch guns, and will thus have the heaviest rapid fire battery of any cruiser afloat. The New York will come second to the Chicago, she having twelve 4-inch guns, but, of course, her battery will not be as effective as the Chicago's. The tower under the after bridge of the Chicago, where a revolving cannon was placed, will be removed, and an ordinary gun port will be put there. The 6-inch guns, with which this vessel has been armed, will be used for auxiliary cruisers, the Department considering them especially adapted for this purpose. At least \$150,000 will be spent on a new armament for this ship.

The Bureau of Steam Engineering is now investigating several types of tubular boilers with a view to settling upon one for the Chicago in addition to the new boilers which are being built for her at the New York Yard. It is estimated at the Department that at least \$400,000 will be spent in the engineering department of the vessel.

The U. S. Coast Survey Steamer Bache, Lieut. R. G. Peck, left the Navy Yard, N. Y., July 13, to lay out a permanent trial course in Long Island Sound for vessels of the U. S. Navy.

Secretary Herbert, Capt. Cook, Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn and Naval Constructor Taylor, witnessed a trial of fireproof wood for naval purposes, submitted by the Electric Fireproofing Co., of New York City, on Thursday last. A piece of yellow pine, treated by the process, was placed in a furnace and subjected to 1,000 degrees of heat for five minutes. During that time it failed to blaze, and when taken out was charred half an inch on each side. A piece of ash wood, treated in the same way, was subjected to the same degree of heat for twenty minutes, with practically the same result. It is probable that the Secretary will adopt this process for the Navy.

The following appointments to the Naval Academy were made during the past week: R. W. Turner, McGregor, Iowa; Fred. Potter, alternate, Toledo, Ohio; Oliver Newman, Newport, Ky.; E. L. Hawes, alternate, Covington, Ky.; Eldridge Baskin, alternate, Bishopville, S. C.; R. Y. Conrad, alternate, Winchester, Va.; P. B. Bishop, Powell's Station, Tenn.; Archibald Jordan, New York City; William M. Jeffers, alternate, New York City; H. H. Evans, Aberdeen, Miss.; F. E. Rockwell, alternate, Junction City, Kan.; L. C. Broughton, Marysville, Kan.; J. G. Clark, alternate, Bad Axe, Mich.; J. M. Taylor, Port Austin, Mich.; N. A. Schuck, Toledo, Ohio; C. L. Conder, McGaheysville, Va.; C. P. Huff, Butler, Mo.; Paul Foley, New York City; E. J. Sadler, alternate, Sedan, Kan.; R. D. Scott, alternate, Marysville, Kan.; E. B. Larimer, Wichita, Kan., and R. T. Johnson, Charleston, S. C.

Lieut. E. M. Blake, 5th Art., has been relieved from duty as Professor of Military Sciences, etc., at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

A strain of discord has entered into the harmony of the existence of the Marine band, stationed at Marine Barracks, Washington. Charges have been preferred by Alphonso de Vicente, a dismissed clarinet player, against Prof. Fanciulli, the leader of the band. First Lieut. J. H. Pendleton is conducting an investigation.

The condition of the buildings at the Naval Academy is being inquired into by a Naval Board, composed of Comdr. E. O. Matthews, Capt. Philip H. Cooper, Lieut. Comdr. A. Ross, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. C. Lent, Lieut. W. P. Potter and Surgeon W. R. DuBosse. The Board is making a complete examination of the Academy with a view to making such recommendations for improvements as it may consider necessary. The report will be exhaustive, and the purpose in obtaining it is that it may be submitted to Congress together with views of the Board of Visitors, which recommended that several of the buildings be entirely re-erected.

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## SILVER SERVICE FOR THE CINCINNATI.

The U. S. S. Cincinnati, at the Navy Yard, N. Y., was formally presented with a handsome set of silver on July 17, by a delegation of citizens representing the city of Cincinnati, Ohio. The committee was headed by Mayor John A. Caldwell, and consisted of Congressman J. H. Bromwell, Police Commissioner George Henshaw, W. W. Peabody, general manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; Julius Fleishman, a well-known banker; Dr. C. R. Holmes, Col. Alexander Gordon, of Gov. McKinley's staff, and Perry Heath, of the Commercial Gazette. They were brought to the yard in the Navy Yard Tug Narkeet, which met them at the Battery at 10:30, and landed them on board the cruiser promptly at 11 o'clock. Capt. Henry Glass, the commander of the Cincinnati, ordered the crew to quarters, and received the visitors at the gangway with the usual courtesies, and escorted them to the cabin of Rear Admiral Bunce, where some refreshments were served. The party next assembled on the quarter deck, where the plate was laid out for presentation. The officers and men were mustered aft, and after the band had finished playing "The Star Spangled Banner," Mayor Caldwell presented the silver on behalf of the city he represented. In the course of his remarks, he said: "Our people, appreciating the compliment and honor conferred upon Cincinnati by having this great cruiser named for it, have directed me here, with my colleagues on the committee, to present to you, on behalf and in the name of that city, to and for the use of that cruiser, this service of silver, out of whose massive bowl I now drink to the cruiser Cincinnati, and toast, 'May the garlands of victory ever grace her prow.'" Mayor Caldwell's words were received with hearty applause. In the absence of Secretary Herbert, Acting Rear Admiral Bunce replied in behalf of the Navy Department. The Admiral said in his remarks: "Mr. Mayor and gentlemen of the committee: The Secretary of the Navy, much regretting that he is unable to receive from you this splendid gift you bring this ship, has directed me to receive it and transfer it to Capt. Henry Glass, commanding her. I take the greatest pleasure in doing so, and regret that I have not words to fully express the pride and satisfaction the whole Naval Service feels in this magnificent proof of the interest taken by you, and by those you represent, in it and in the beautiful ship bearing the name of your city."

Capt. Glass in responding for the officers of the cruiser said in part: "In receiving through our commander in chief, Rear Admiral Bunce, the handsome gift of the city of Cincinnati, I beg leave to express the thanks of the present, and I may also say, the future officers of the cruiser named after the beautiful Queen City of the West. We trust that in our hands the Cincinnati will always be found ready for all patriotic services, at the city you represent has ever been found in time of national need."

Among the Navy officers present were Commodore Montgomery Sicard, Commandant of the yard; Capt. Frederick Rodgers, Capt. Silas Casey, Commander Kingsley, Lieut. Commander Adams, Commander Chester, Commander Kelly, Commander Schouler, Lieut. Osterhaus, Lieut. C. C. Marsh, Commander R. M. Berry, Lieut. Hunker and Lieut. Briggs. The service consists of a punch bowl, an ice bowl, two fruit dishes, a fish dish, a meat dish, a punch ladle and ice tongs. The punch bowl itself is especially handsome and weighs about six hundred ounces. Engraved upon one side is the inscription "The City of Cincinnati to the United States Cruiser Cincinnati, 1893," and on the opposite side is a beautiful etching of the cruiser. The cost of the service is said to be \$5,000.

## WHAT THE WICKED "SUN" SAYS.

The New York "Sun" indulges in some profane speculations, after its manner, concerning the difficulty at Fort Meade. It says: "Was it prudent for Col. Carleton to offer a mount to Gen. Schofield? What sort of a horse did he offer? Was it handsomely componed, well built, showy, but safe animal? It is impossible to believe so. If the horse had had a docile and an engaging manner, the experienced warrior would have mounted, gladly, if he is a good rider, hopefully, at least, if he is not a good one. Some horses are deceptive, but many of them have honest faces, and impress even the unpracticed eye as trustworthy and not likely to shy, rear, or indulge in equine paradoxes. If Col. Carleton had offered his distinguished commander a white horse with a copious mane, a poodle face, and good, big honest feet, or a bay with a white star in the forehead, and at least two candid white stockings, the commander must have accepted. It may be, however, that the General had his duster on and wanted something on his color, something roan or half roan or dappled gray. It may be that there was no horse near Fort Meade at once stately and quiet, impressive to look at, but so safe that a child could drive him, a respectable church warden sort of a beast, a horse with long white side whiskers, and a long frock coat, so to speak, the perfect charger for a portly martalist not too desirous of exercise. Perhaps the General never rides anything but a Barbary steed or a black mare of the Ukraine, or an educated mustang from the Pampas. Perhaps his favorite mount is a black and tan Andalusian mare. It cannot be that Col. Carleton offered his a pony. No; to offer a pony to a Lieutenant General would be as preposterous as to ask the Archbishop of Canterbury for a chew of navy plug."

The solution of the mystery must be hereabouts somewhere, although we may have failed to find it. No doubt Col. Carleton is a good judge of horseflesh, but one man's horse is another man's horror. A horse, like a dog, reflects the idiosyncrasies of his owner. Besides, Gen. Schofield may be too fastidious to take pot luck in horses. In some way or other Col. Carleton offended him by offering him a mount. Now, if the General is a good rider he would be offended by the offer of a shabby horse of low degree. If he is a bad rider, the offer of any horse at all would be offensive. We do not wish to put this in the form of a dilemma. There is still too much of the unknown in the case to permit of scientific logic. The probabilities are too many. The General may have felt a longing for a tricycle or a trolley car or a balloon the day he inspected Fort Meade. He may have been uncertain as to the effect of martial music upon an animal with which he had had no previous acquaintance. He may have thought the offered animal a shy and sensitive brute, which might be driven into the blind staggers by the brilliancy of his appearance. He may have been jolted inhumanly on the cars, and so have reasoned *a posteriori*, that he didn't care to get into the saddle that day. He may have left his right spur in Omaha.

Col. George H. Burton, Inspector General, and his family, are pleasantly located at No. 2111 Pacific Avenue, San Francisco, Cal., one of the most delightful residence localities in the city. Col. Burton's return to the Pacific Coast is highly gratifying to his many friends there.

## WEST POINT.

By the resignation of Cadet Hinkley, the ranking lieutenant of the corps, who has been granted sick leave, which he will spend at the Hot Springs, Ark., a number of changes have taken place in the organization of the battalion. Cadet McNeil succeeds Cadet Hinkley, Cadet Reisinger succeeds to Cadet McNeil's position and Cadet Tracy becomes a sergeant, vice Reisinger, promoted.

Lieut. Thayer and family have about completed their preparations for departure. Lieut. Thayer's new station will be Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Mrs. Thayer with her children will make a visit to her home in Texas during the summer.

Gen. N. B. Switzer, retired, arrived at the post on Wednesday from San Antonio, Tex., and is with his family staying at the hotel. Capt. Louis A. Craig, 6th Cav.; Lieut. Spencer Cosoy, Engineers, and Lieut. Col. Thomas Ward are among other guests registered there.

Capt. and Mrs. Edmund D. Smith are visiting at Stamford, Conn. Capt. Smith will join at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Aug. 13.

Professor and Mrs. Larned and family have gone to Campobello. Professor and Mrs. Wood are at Westchester. Professor Michie and family left for Fisher's Island on the 15th inst.

During the absence on leave of the Superintendent, Col.

## VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Under the auspices of the 14th Infantry Athletic Club one of the most interesting events of the season was given at the garrison July 6. Much interest is taken in athletic sports by the soldiers and it was the intention to have devoted the day to these exercises, but the presence of Secretary of War Lamont allowed only half a day. The time was too short for all contests to come off that evening, so the balance came off July 8. All the contests were interesting and excellently managed. Following is the list of contests, with names of winners of first and second prizes:

220-yard run—First, Bowne, of E Co.; second, Laws, of H Co.; no time taken.
100-yard dash—First, Muidoon, H; second, Bowne, E; no time taken.
Hop, step and jump, standing—First, Thornton, E, 28 feet 1 inch; second, Connolly, C, 27 feet 11 inches.
Hop, step and jump, running—First, Connolly, C, 39 feet 1 inch; second, Thornton, 38 feet 5 inches.
High jump, standing—First, Patten, E, 4 feet 5 inches; second, Muidoon, H.
High jump, running—First, Muidoon, H, 4 feet 11 inches; second, Connolly, C, 4 feet 7 inches.
Putting shot—First, Connolly, C, 33 feet 10 inches; second, Thornton, E, 31 feet 3 inches.
Throwing hammer, 16-pound—First, Connolly, C, 88 feet 7 inches; second, Murry, G.
Broad jump, standing—First, Connolly, C, 55 feet 10 inches. 3 standing jumps with weights—First, Thornton, E, 34 feet 1 inch; second, Patten, E, 30 feet 11 inches. 3 standing jumps without weights—First, Thornton, E, 30 feet 7 inches; second, Connolly, C, 30 feet 5 1/2 inches.
Broad jump, running—First, Connolly, C, 9 feet 10 1/2 inches; second, Thornton, 9 feet 10 inches.
Broad jump, running—First, Connolly, C, 18 feet 3 1/2 inches; second, Van Meter, D, 17 feet 7 inches.
Pole vault—First, Hayes, F.
High jump, standing—First, D, 8 feet 3 inches; second, Muidoon and Laws, tie, 8 feet 1 inch.
Potato race—First, Connolly, C; second, Laws, H; no time taken.
Mounted lance contest—Gerald, G, and Suyder, D; Gerard, winner.
Bicycle race—First, Anderson, D; second, Giunti, D.
The officers of the club are: President and Treasurer, Lieut. Hunt; Secretary, H. A. Thornton; Council, Sergt. Koch, J. P. Hale, Corp. Bowne.

## SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The San Francisco "Report" of July 5 says: "The new military fatigue caps made their first appearance yesterday on the heads of some of the officers of the N. G. C. They were of the U. S. Regulation pattern, but did not command admiration. They are a cross between the Navy officers' cap and the police captains' and have a dull, heavy, clumsy effect. They are far inferior to the jaunty and smart fatigue cap they displace."

The "Report," speaking of the monster parade in the city of San Francisco on July 4, says editorially: "The marines of the Philadelphia and Olympia, who took part in yesterday's parade, were the handsomest body of soldiers San Francisco has seen. They presented a much better appearance man for man, marched more steadily and maneuvered with more precision than the Presidio troops. It would be hard to find anywhere a more satisfactory array of its kind than theirs was." The marines of the Pacific Station have worked hard to excel in drill and rifle firing, and cannot fail to be gratified by such generous recognition. Capt. H. C. Cochrane and Lieuts. T. C. Prince and A. S. McLemore were in command of them on the occasion referred to.

The naval officers who formed the board in the case of Lieuts. Dorn and Wilson do not take kindly to the action of Secretary Herbert on their findings. The detail for the court included Capt. A. S. Barber, Capt. Frank Wildes, Comdr. Charles E. Clark, Charles M. Thomas and H. E. Nichols, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins, Lieuts. C. A. Clarke, J. C. Burnett and W. E. Sewell, and 1st Lieut. H. L. Draper, in command of them on the occasion referred to.

The "Record" says: "The action of Secretary Herbert, while it may cause the initiated to smile, is a deplorable reflection on the intelligence and integrity of others whose brilliant and enviable records are about all they have to show for years of faithful service. The disapproval of the verdict cannot affect the professional standing of Lieut. Dorn, for the Secretary in disapproving the finding of the court, says: 'It is abundantly proven that the accused was a faithful and zealous officer. But this commendation of Lieut. Dorn does not remove the Secretary's reflection on the court, which, in naval circles at least, is bound to be accepted as a studied and deliberate insult.'"

## FORT RILEY, KAN.

In spite of the fact that Fort Riley is distinguishing itself as a cool place in which to spend the summer, there has been quite an exodus during the past week. Col. and Miss Carpenter left on Monday for the mountains of Colorado and thereabouts. Mrs. Slocum and children, on Tuesday, for California; Mrs. Zalinski, on Friday, for New London, Conn.; Mrs. Harrington Smith, on Saturday, for Toronto and New York, and Mrs. Miller and children, on Monday, for Walla Walla, Wash.

Lieut. Reber returned on Monday from a four months' leave, spent in the East.

Mrs. W. L. Buleene, of Lawrence, Kan., is a guest of Chaplain and Mrs. Barry. The family of Capt. Ward, 1st Cav., arrived Tuesday and were serenaded by the band that evening. On the same evening Capt. and Mrs. Vose entertained at dinner Maj. and Mrs. Viele, Maj. and Mrs. Turrill and Capt. and Mrs. Miller. Little Margaret Michie entertained her young friends on Wednesday afternoon, being the occasion of her sixth birthday.

An enjoyable band party was given on Wednesday evening to the young people of the garrison, with Miss Vose as hostess. The band began playing at 9 o'clock, and rendered a good programme. Refreshments were served and a very pleasant evening was spent. An informal hop was held on Friday evening, which was unusually well attended. After the hop a hop supper was given by Mrs. Turrill. The porch was lighted by Japanese lanterns and the supper was served at little tables placed here and there, each prettily decorated with home-grown flowers. Those present were: Dr. and Mrs. Raymond, Lieut. and Mrs. Hinds, Maj. and Mrs. Viele, Lieut. and Mrs. Rivers, Lieut. and Mrs. Foltz, Capt. and Mrs. Knox, Lieut. and Mrs. Michie, Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis, Lieut. and Mrs. Horn, Misses Knox, Woolsey, Lieuts. Reber, Lyon and Dr. Quinton. Maj. and Mrs. Viele entertained at dinner on Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Miller and Lieut. and Mrs. Macdonald.

A regimental full dress parade was held on the cavalry parade on Saturday morning.

Lieut. Schumm, 2d Art., and Lieut. Blads, 2d Art., re-

turned Tuesday from St. Louis. Lieut. and Mrs. Fitzgerald left on Saturday for his new station at Fort Grant, Ariz.

The Leavenworth baseball team arrived at Riley at noon on Sunday, on a special excursion train. A game was played in the afternoon, resulting in a victory for the Riley team. In the afternoon a game was played in Junction City. Among those who came from Fort Leavenworth on the train were Lieut. and Mrs. A. L. Mills, 1st Cav.; the Misses Padock, and Capt. Irons.

## PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

On Wednesday evening, July 10, the Dramatic Association recently organized in the Navy Yard performed the lively little farce in two acts, "A Box of Monkeys," on the upper floor of the Ordnance Building, which had been fitted up as a theater for the occasion. The performers were Mr. William F. Sands, Lieut. Trewhell and the Misses Lillian Reed, Adeline Hendel and Anita Gibson. The parts were all well sustained, and the full humor of the piece brought out, but especial praise is due Miss Lillian Reed for the vivacious and amiable manner in which she handled the rather difficult role of Sienna Bengaline. All the officers of the yard were present, accompanied by their families and visitors. In addition invitations had been sent to a number of the leading residents of Portsmouth, for whose accommodation the Navy yard tug made several extra trips. Among the visitors from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. Thistleton, of New York; Miss Hatch, of Greenland; Miss Spark, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. George B. Edwards, and Miss Powell, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Washburn, of Hartford. After the performance, which was enthusiastically and deservedly applauded, the party adjourned to the armory, where dancing was indulged in by the younger people until a late hour.

## FORT ETHAN ALLEN, VT.

Capt. George A. Dodd, 3d Cav., returned from England Sunday morning and left for Washington, D. C., last Tuesday, having been ordered to report in person to the Secretary of War on the 17th inst.

2d Lieut. F. M. Caldwell, 3d Cav., rejoined from his leave of absence on the 11th inst.

Miss Kathie Hardie is visiting her brother and sister, Capt. F. H. and Miss Belle Hardie. Mr. Frederick Hemington, the well known artist of "Harper's Weekly," was a visitor at the post Monday and the guest of Capt. F. H. Hardie, 3d Cav.

Troop G, 3d Cav., has been designated to attend the militia encampment at Fairlee, Vt., from Aug. 12 to 18.

The Winooski and Fort Ethan Allen electric street car line has been opened for traffic, and cars are running every 20 minutes from and to the post.

The 3d Cavalry Squadron is now engaged in revolver firing, two troops firing in the morning and two in the afternoon. Eighteen horses were received Monday night for the troops stationed at this post. The work on the new administration building and hospital stewards' quarters is being pushed, and the buildings are nearing completion.

A Court of Inquiry is now sitting at the New York Navy Yard, investigating charges of usury, which have been preferred by enlisted men attached to the Vermont. The court is composed of Pay Inspector Luther G. Billings, president; Comdr. Colby M. Chester, Paymaster Charles W. Stamm, and Paymaster Samuel R. Calhoun, recorder. The court is looking into the matter of Paymaster Otis C. Tiffany's accounts, and the alleged irregular payments to members of the Vermont's crew, as well as the question of usury. The complaints which were filed at the Navy Department from Washington indicated that the practice of advancing money to enlisted men at excessive rates of interest is not confined to subordinates. It is said that in one case the barber on a ship in the European Squadron, a short time ago, lent \$15 to a sailor four days before payday, and on payday presented a voucher for \$30 and collected it, a rate which, if carried out, would make money worth 9,100 per cent annually. It is not known just how far the present investigation will go, but it is said to be likely that the court martial of some officer may result.

Orders have been issued for discontinuance on Oct. 1 of the office of the Superintendent of the recruiting service. Disbursements for this office will after that date be made by Quartermaster General. Its work in connection with recruits will be performed by the Adjutant General's office War Department. This is another step in the direction of carrying out recruiting policy recently inaugurated by Secretary Lamont. Col. H. C. Wood, Superintendent of Service, has been directed to proceed to his home and settle accounts upon discontinuance of his office, and await retirement in April of next year.

A mail report was received at the Navy on Thursday last from Capt. Sumner, commanding the Columbia, in relation to the mishap this vessel met with on a Southampton dock. Capt. Sumner reports the damage as very small and the authorities say that it is much less than was anticipated. There is no doubt that the vessel was strained, and it is believed that a couple of her bottom plates will have to be removed. This will be done when the vessel returns to New York. It is probable that after a survey of this vessel is made upon her arrival home, a Court of Inquiry will be assembled to fix the blame for the accident. The delay of the vessel in leaving for home is due to her failure to obtain the character of coal desired.

Maj. W. M. Maynard is ordered before the Retiring Board at San Francisco. General Forsyth is president of the Board.

Instructions have been issued by Secretary Herbert to the authorities of the Norfolk Navy Yard to have the Minneapolis completed on Aug. 1, so that she can join Adm. Bunce's squadron at Newport.

A report has been received at the Ordnance Bureau, War Department, from Watervliet Arsenal, announcing that the attempt to jacket one of the 12-inch nickel steel rifles at that place failed. The jacket will be removed, and another attempt made shortly.

Secretary Lamont has made a success with the new inspection system he recently inaugurated. The first inspection of posts under this method has just been completed, and the reports which have come in show that the inspections were conducted in better style than heretofore. They also show a very sensible decrease in the amount of mileage—the result Secretary Lamont was striving for when he put the new system into operation.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has begun the installation of a 16-inch gun plant at Watervliet Arsenal. Contracts have been made for the 16-inch gun lathes, and some of these are now nearing completion at the plant of the contractors, the Niles Tool Co., of Plainfield, N. J. No appropriation has yet been made for 16-inch guns, but the ordnance authorities are preparing for an authorization of such weapons by the next Congress.

Brig. Gen. Stanton, Paymaster General, is having great sport fishing for bass in the waters of the Susquehanna.

Capt. Frederick A. Smith, 12th Inf., has been ordered to duty as Professor of Military Sciences, etc., at the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich.

## THE RECRUIT.

He wasn't much to look at  
When they brought him from the plow,  
With mixed-up signs an' tokens  
O' the barnyard an' the mow;  
He was awkward, he was silent,  
With a sheepish sort o' stare,  
An' a slouch about his shoulders  
Hed no bizness to be thar'.

But the surgen tried an' found him  
Answerin' Uncle Sam's demand,  
Then the set-up sergeant got him  
An' expla'nd the way to stand—  
How to rig his spinal collum,  
How to hold his head an' walk,  
And his bunkeys in the barricks  
Volunteer'd to make him talk.

Volunteered to form his manners—  
How to swar an' how to lie,  
How to jedge by merely tastin'  
Between buttermilk an' rye,  
An' they patted him and praised him,  
An' they caused an' knocked him down,  
An' they tuk an' interdooced him  
To the Trilbys o' the town.

An' he brighten'd up amazin'  
In his blue, brass buttoned suit,  
With a shiny Springfiel' rifle  
Which they showed him how to shoot;  
An' they larnd him 'twirl a baynit  
All aroun' the barrick yard—  
How to thrust an' how to parry.  
  
How to lunge an' how to gyard.  
An' when war's red waves were surgin'  
Up the hillside's blazin' crest,  
He was thar' beside the Colors  
With the bravest breast to breast,  
An' the ball that sought him met him  
(Jiggin' thru' his heart it ran)  
In the forefront o' the battle—  
Like a reg'lar little man!

—William Stokes.

## CHANGES IN THE MANUAL OF ARMS.

Boise Barracks, Idaho, July 12, 1895.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:  
I have recently noticed in various army papers some discussion and suggestions as to changes concerning the "Manual of Arms," as drilled by the present drill regulations.

In the position of "Carry," as we have drilled it, i.e., the thumb and forefinger embracing the bolt and the remaining fingers under the cocking-piece, we have found it tiresome and awkward. At the "Right Shoulder," we have experienced so much discomfort, that it is exceedingly difficult to properly perform our drill after remaining at this position for a period of a few moments; the damage done to our blouses by carrying the piece at this position is astonishing; the "Magazine Cut-off" and "safety" lugs wear holes or ragged places on the right shoulder. Personally I have been drilling with a new blouse three weeks, and it is not suitable to be seen anywhere in, let alone on occasions of ceremonial duty. I would respectfully offer the following suggestions as to changes or modifications of the "Manual," as a remedy for these evils.

Position of the Carry: The piece is in the right hand, thumb and forefinger embracing the trigger guard, forefinger extending downward along the small of the stock, the remaining fingers closed and grasping the bolt, which rests mainly in the angle formed by the second finger, back of the hand to the front; barrel nearly vertical and resting against the shoulder, guard to the front, arm hanging at its full length and near the body.

From an Order of Carry to Right Shoulder: (1) Raise the piece nearly vertical with the right hand at the same time revolving it to the left, so that the barrel will be in front, then grasp it at the balance (balance between the breech and rear sight) with the left, and raise this hand until at the height of the hollow of the right shoulder; at the same time embrace the butt with the right hand, heel between thumb and forefinger, the four fingers under the plate, thumb on top of the heel, barrel same inclination to the front as at an order. (2) Raise the piece and place it on the right shoulder, barrel up, trigger guard resting in the hollow of the shoulder, bolt to the left, muzzle well elevated and inclined neither to the right nor left, so that, viewed from the front, the stock shall appear parallel to the row of buttons from heel to bolt; slip the left hand down to the bolt. (3) Drop the left hand by the side.

I am sure if these positions could be given trial, they would stand the test, and be of vast service to the enlisted men.

## CORPORAL.

In a proposed Manual of Arms for the U. S. Magazine Rifle, caliber 0.30 inch, by Capt. Henry Romeyn, 5th Inf., we find the following:

Carry Arms (1 time—3 motions).—1. Raise the piece vertically with the right hand, till the hand reaches the height of the armpit, grasp it with the left hand between the right and lower band. 2. Change the position of the right hand, so that the forefinger passes below the head of the firing bolt, the other fingers embracing the guard, thumb closed over the bolt. 3. Slip the left hand to the height of the shoulder, fingers extended and joined. 3. Drop the left hand quickly at the side.

Being at an Order Arms—Right Shoulder Arms (1 time—3 motions).—1. Raise the piece vertically with the right hand till the hand is at the height of the chin, grasping it at the same time with the left just below the rear sight. 2. Change the position of the right hand to the butt plate, the thumb over the heel of the stock; incline the piece to the rear, and rest it upon the shoulder, barrel uppermost, the trigger guard resting against the shoulder, toe of butt 8 inches in front of right breast, piece inclined to the left so that muzzle is rear of head; at the same time slipping the left hand back to rear end of chamber. 3. Drop the left hand quickly at the side.

Being at a Carry Arms—Right Shoulder Arms (1 time—3 motions).—1. Raise the piece vertically with the right hand till the hand is at the height of the right breast, grasping it at the same time with the left below the rear sight, and change the position of the right hand to the butt plate, the thumb over the heel of the butt. 2. Carry the piece to the right shoulder in the position of right shoulder arms, slipping the left hand back to rear of chamber. 3. Drop the left hand quickly at the side.

R. L. W. asks when there will be a vacancy for the Naval Academy in that Congressional district in which Seattle, Wash., is situated? Answer.—The first vacancy in the State of Washington will occur in 1897.

## TRIAL OF THE AMPHITRITE.

U. S. S. Amphitrite, 2d Rate.  
Hampton Roads, Va., July 13, 1895.

Sir: 1. Confirming my telegram of this date—"Secretary, Washington, D. C. Returned from sea. Firing very satisfactory. No damage whatever. Wise," I have the honor to report that in obedience to the Department's order of the 5th inst., I have thoroughly tested the battery and its fittings of this vessel, at sea, under the conditions which obtain in battle, and under the instructions of the Department's order.

2. I proceeded to sea on the 11th, losing more than half a day in hoisting and clearing anchor, as the leads of the chains are badly arranged. Whilst the ship is very easy on her ground tackle, the anchor always fouls, the nip of the chain passing through the bawse pipe at almost a right angle.

3. The ship was cleared for action under battle conditions entirely. The forward 10-inch guns were fired directly ahead at an elevation of 5 degrees, then level. The after 10-inch guns were fired directly astern under the same conditions. No damage whatever resulted to the decks or its fittings, except that the forward captain was lifted about 4 inches on its shaft, and a few ball rollers blown out on deck; it was easily replaced without any damage; no broaching, straining, depressing or lifting of the decks whatever. Observers directly under the guns failed to feel any shock. On the berth deck a few electric lamps and globes were shattered or broken, and the wash bowls fixed into marble stationary top of the junior officers' wash-room, were also broken.

4. On the 12th I resumed operations, testing the ship and firing the battery as specified by the Department. A target was anchored, and two observing boats placed in position, 1,500 yards from the target, the ship steaming between them and across the sea, causing her to roll from 5 degrees to 8 degrees easily, the firing varying in range from 1,500 to 2,200 yards.

5. Living animals (sheep) were placed in position; forward in crew's head, port side; in gallery, on starboard side; near 4-inch guns on superstructure; aft in cabin pantry, on starboard side; and on superstructure by starboard 6-pounder gun. No effect whatever was observed on them, though the one placed by the 6-pounder was lifted about one foot and thrown on the chest to the deck by the blast of the after left turret gun firing 37½ degrees forward of the beam. The right forward turret gun, fired abaft the beam at an angle of 41 degrees, did not disturb the animals by the 4-inch gun. They were apparently entirely free from injury of any kind resulting from the firing. In firing the forward turret guns abaft the beam, the door of the lower bridge was sprung a little in one place; the light boxes on the extreme ends of the upper bridge were broken and one lamp blown overboard; the hand-pump in the gallery, fastened to the outboard side, was broken.

6. The superstructure was practically intact, though one or two places showed slight "seaming"; one small hatch crane, clamped to the side of the superstructure, was blown overboard from its fastenings, and one blown on deck, the heavy clamps being forced.

7. The hammock cloths were torn in places, and several pieces blown away. The gig and whaleboat were used by the observers, and so saved from destruction only by their absence. The whaleboat had been shaken badly and damaged by the firing of the 3-pounder on a previous occasion. Several air port glasses, which had been left closed in the crew's head, were shattered.

8. As the firing was rapid and under all conditions of battle, and at varying elevations of the main battery, the observers recording the shots, were unable to locate and separate correctly the main and secondary battery shots, so that I am unable to make a correct or satisfactory plotted diagram.

9. Firing the forward 10-inch guns extreme train aft and the after 10-inch guns extreme train forward, it will be impossible for the crews of the secondary battery to remain at the guns.

10. A. P. Shell were used, as the common shell supplied were dangerous to handle in the ammunition holst, being 3 inches longer than the shell for which the holsts were designed, and there being no means of securing them safely, save by lashing. I have tried several means to remedy the defect, but so far unsuccessfully. I will submit a supplementary report on this defect and suggest certain alterations, etc.

11. Nearly all the trivial damages to the fittings, etc., will be repaired on board.

12. The time of firing for the turret guns was a little less than five minutes for each gun, and I am quite sure that we can soon reduce that time to three, or to three and a half minutes.

13. The severity of the test and complete freedom from injury or damage, demonstrates the character of the vessel as the true type of our battle or fighting ship, and may I add that I believe that she would be more formidable without the superstructure. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. WISE, Captain, Commanding.

The Secretary of the Navy.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

X. Y. Z. asks where he can purchase Zouave Tactics. Answer.—Messrs. Ridabock & Co., 141 Grand St., N. Y. City.

C. F.—Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield will be retired for age Sept. 29, 1895. The grade of Lieutenant General then lapsed.

F. B.—Yes, you can re-enlist without having "citizen papers." The prohibition is against persons enlisting for the first time.

SUBSCRIBER asks when the next vacancy at Annapolis will occur from the 12th Pennsylvania District? Answer.—June, 1899.

G. J.—If your service in the Navy was during the war then it counts double, and is counted with your Army service towards retirement.

S.—If you are not a citizen of the U. S., and have not declared your intention to become one, you cannot enlist. The examination is very strict.

ANXIOUS asks when there will be an appointment to West Point from the Second and 10th N. Y. Districts? Answer.—19th in 1897; Second in 1897.

X. Y. Z. asks the name of the last cadet at West Point representing the 9th N. Y. Congressional District, at present vacant? Answer.—Reuben A. Meyers.

J. B.—Write to the British Consul General, New York City, Perry Sanderson, 24 State St., for information as to the requirements to join the British Navy.

F. B. S.—The uniforms of the U. S. Army were published under the direction of the Q. M. Dept., U. S. A., by J. Friedewald, lithographer and printer, Baltimore, Md.

H. A. S.—There are no "General Service Clerks" now. As you are living in Omaha, why not call upon the Chief Clerk, A. G. O., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Platte, and get full information.

R. E. F.—It is generally allowed that the Kräig-Jorgensen gun has wonderful shooting qualities, but many think it would not stand the test of endurance and rough usage in a campaign.

T. C. C.—Consult Fry's "History of Brevet Rank," which gives more information on the subject than any work we know of. Doubtless, you will find it in the post library. If not it ought to be.

RED CROSS asks whether or not, there will be an examination of privates of the Hospital Corps for the grade of Acting Hospital Stewards during the coming fall? Answer.—It is quite possible that such an examination will occur late in the year, but none has yet been determined upon.

S. J. C.—The War Department rule is that a soldier must serve out his enlistment as of the name under which he enlisted, although, if we remember aright, the rule has occasionally been waived. No harm would come to you by making application to have it changed now, making affidavits to the facts, etc.

T. D. asks: Is an applicant for enlistment in the Navy required to furnish evidence that he is an American citizen? Answer.—No. What percentage of the crew of the

cruiser New York are American citizens? Answer.—60 per cent. What percentage of foreigners are there in the U. S. Navy? Answer.—30 per cent.

T. O. C.—The commutation of clothing provided for retired enlisted men is an allowance, not pay; is based on the current allowance to enlisted men on the active list, and consequently is liable to fluctuation. A fixed sum could, of course, be given, but the governing authorities have adopted the present method.

NAVAL DRILL REGULATIONS asks: Can you go from fix bayonets to shoulder arms? Answer.—Yes. In changing direction in columns of fours what is the position of the gun? Answer.—It depends on order of commanding officer to command. If he directs column right, guide will take position on right of command. Same for column left.

ACTING HOSPITAL STEWARD.—The act of March 1, 1887, establishing the Hospital Corps, contains no provision giving rank to acting hospital stewards, it only provides for their detail by the Secretary of War from among the privates of the Hospital Corps. This being the case, no hope can be entertained that the new Regulations will make any change in the status of that grade.

M. J. F. writes: I was discharged Jan. 11, 1895, after serving three years and three months; re-enlisted March 13, 1895; am I entitled to purchase my discharge after completing a year's service on present enlistment? Answer.—Yes, provided you have not purchased your discharge before.

J. M. W. asks if able-bodied seamen are entitled to the advantages of the gunnery school and the age limit. Answer.—In order to obtain the advantages of the gunnery school, you must have served at least one enlistment in the Navy. You are required to make application either during the first or third years of your second or succeeding enlistments through your commanding officer, whose approval must be secured. The age limit is 35.

A. A. R.—The naval appointments vacant for the Congressional districts of Tennessee, and whether either of the appointments allowed to Senators Harris and Bate of this State are vacant or not? Answer.—The Department declines to give a list of the districts vacant. The district in which Franklin is located is without a representative at Annapolis, and Representative Cox has been asked to make an appointment. Senators do not make appointments to the Naval Academy.

H. R. J. writes: The code of Alabama, section 108, in providing for the appointment of regimental staff, commissioned and non-commissioned, says: "And the colonel may also detail color sergeants and general guides, or, in his discretion, may appoint such sergeants or guides." Under this section, the colonel of the 1st Regt., Alabama State Troops, appointed the color sergeant. What rank does he hold—first, second, third, fourth or fifth sergeant, and whichever class; is he senior or junior sergeant of that grade? Answer.—He ranks as a non-commissioned staff officer, and would take precedence of a first sergeant. He is not designated as first, second, etc., sergeant. His rank among other members of the non-commissioned staff would depend upon the seniority of appointment, but the entire non-commissioned staff rank first sergeants of companies.

J. R. writes: A schedule of a late prize drill included the following movements: 30. Keep company in line, gain four paces to the rear. 31. Take former place. 32. Form column of fours to the right. 33. March to the rear. 34. Form line to right. 35. March to the rear. 36. Left flank 10 paces. 37. Right flank 10 paces. 38. Form column of fours to front, left of company in advance. These movements, with the exception of No. 30, were executed without a halt, by following commands: 30. Backward, guide right, march, company halt, right dress, front. 31 to 38 as follows: Forward, guide right, march. 32. Fours right, march. 33. To the rear, march. 34. Fours right, march. 35. To the rear, march. 36. By the left flank, march. 37. By the right flank, march. 38. Left forward, fours left, march. Will you answer if, under Upton's Tactics, those movements could all be executed without a halt, and if the right command was given? You will notice that after the last movement the company is in column of fours, right in front. Answer.—33 should be fours right (or left) about. 34 is wrong; fours would be inverted. The successive flank orders were unnecessary; "To the rear, march," would have produced the same result with a single command. "To the rear" is not intended to be used in such form as your drill implies. The use of "Fours right or left about" is preferable, and avoids objectionable complications of commands, otherwise necessary to save inverting ranks and numbers in fours.

CAVALRYMAN asks what the exact pay of a soldier in the English Army; what language is spoken in the Hawaiian Army, and what kind of officers command it, and also the same with the Egyptian Army; and whether an excellent discharge from the U. S. Army would enable two young men to secure a commission in either of the armies mentioned, or in the Chinese or Japanese Army, providing they could speak the language used in the two last named countries? Answer.—In the British Army the pay of a private soldier of a line infantry regiment, which is the smallest, is 18 or 25 cents per day. He receives in addition a daily ration of three-quarters of a pound of meat and one pound of white bread. During peace he has to purchase any other food he requires. The company mess purchases tea, sugar, milk, vegetables, etc., at a daily cost of about 3½d. to each man. Other luxuries the men buy for themselves. For good conduct 1d. a day is added after two years' service. At the end of seven years' service he receives £3 or \$15 for each year of service. He then goes into the First Class Army Reserve for 12 years on half-pay, or 6d. a day. If he has been a good soldier he can next re-engage in the Supplementary Reserve, with 4d. a day. In the Reserve he is liable to service only in the event of war. At the end of 21 years he receives a pension of 1s. per diem. We have no information as to the pay of the Egyptian or Hawaiian Army. English is the language used in the Hawaiian Army. A previous military training should certainly aid you in obtaining military service anywhere. We would advise you to write for further particulars to the Ministers at Washington of your country concerning which you desire information.

B. H. W. says: "Will you kindly inform me through the columns of your paper whether the U. S. Government ever built an ironclad from the model of Commo. James Barron, and if so, with what success? Also, if not from Barron's model, when was the first ironclad built for our service? Commo. Barron during the period of his exile in Copenhagen was engaged upon a number of inventions, and among others, constructed a model for a "marine catapulta," as it was called, which was an ironclad vessel, with submerged propellers, and armed with a pyramidal beak on the water line. Barron exhibited his model before the Committee on Naval Affairs, and the construction of an ironclad after his plan was urged before the House of Representatives in 1836 by Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, then chairman of the committee. I would like to know whether this bill ever passed, and with what result. Barron presented his model to Wise, and in 1861, upon the breaking out of the Civil War, the latter wrote to Gen. Robert E. Lee, urging the erection of an ironclad of this character for the Confederacy, which ultimately resulted in the building of the Merrimac, although the latter vessel differed in certain points from Barron's model. Wise mentioned this letter to Gen. Lee in his book, 'The Seven Decades of the Union.' Answer.—We have no information concerning the model of an ironclad by Commo. James Barron. Perhaps some of our readers can enlighten you. The U. S. Government certainly never built an ironclad after Barron's model. In 1839, Congress authorized the construction of three warships, but they were not ironclads. One of them was Ericsson's Princeton, in which a submerged propeller first appeared on a man-of-war. We know of no authority which traces the Merrimac or Virginia to model by Barron. She was an old U. S. frigate razed and armed with a shield. In response to a communication sent to the Naval Committee of the Confederate Congress, May 8, 1861, by Secretary Mallory, a law was passed authorizing the building of ironclad vessels. The first result was the Merrimac, reconstructed upon plans proposed by Lieut. John M. Brooke, C. S. N. The plans were drawn by Naval Constructor J. L. Porter, and the shield was one devised by him. The first ironclad for the U. S. Navy was built early in 1862.

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## THE STATE TROOPS.

## INDIANA NATIONAL GUARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The lamentable fact that there have been no adequate laws to protect the members of the State Militia from being tried and harassed by civil courts, and that there exists no means of preventing prejudiced persons from swearing out indictments against them, in the event of their killing or injuring any person while in active service and in the discharge of their duty; the mistaken idea of subjecting the militia to the orders of an intimidated sheriff or other civil authority, and the criminal fallacy of encouraging lawlessness by the use of blank cartridges while attempting to enforce the law, have often been commented upon in the Journal, and were most painfully illustrated in the riots at Chicago last year. One very seldom sees any notice of the doings of the Indiana National Guard in your estimable paper, but we have just had enacted such an admirable reorganization bill that I feel constrained to call your attention to that portion of the bill that relates to the points I have mentioned above:

Section 55 provides "That in case any person or persons resisting the laws of the State, or unlawfully or riotously assembling for such purpose, or any bystander or person in the vicinity thereof, shall be killed or injured by any such State forces called into active service, under the provisions of this act, and acting in obedience to the orders of its commanding officer, no such officer or member of said militia shall be subject to indictment, trial or any civil process whatever, other than by a court-martial to be convened for that purpose by the Governor, and the findings of such court-martial, when submitted to and approved by the Governor in accordance with such Articles of War (Rules and Articles of War and Regulations for the Government of the Armies of the United States), shall be final and conclusive on all persons; and in the event that any indictment shall be found or information filed against such person, no writ or other process shall be issued thereon by the clerk of the court, where such indictment was returned, or information filed against the defendant or defendants, but such clerk shall forthwith transmit to the Governor a duly certified copy thereof, and upon the receipt thereof the Governor shall cause to be convened a court-martial for the purpose of determining the truth of such charges and the punishment, if any, to be inflicted therefor."

Section 61 provides "Whenever it becomes necessary, in order to sustain the supremacy of the law, that the troops should fire upon a mob, person or persons, the officer in command of such troops (in the exercise of a sound discretion) shall direct when the order to fire shall be given, and shall also direct when the firing is to cease."

Section 62 provides that "No officer who has been called to sustain the civil authorities, shall, under any pretense or in compliance with any order, fire blank cartridges on a mob, under a penalty of being cashiered by a sentence of court-martial."—Approved March 5, 1895, and an emergency declared to exist, and that the act take immediate effect.

These provisions, you will observe, eradicate the most serious difficulties that have hitherto prevented the militia from becoming the efficient peace factor that the regulars have hitherto been and continue to be; and of necessity elevates the National Guards to a higher standard of efficiency by requiring that competent men, and persons of calm and unbiased judgment be chosen to exercise such functions.

Should you consider this new departure in the laws governing the State Militia of sufficient importance to give it a place in the Journal, I feel sure that we may hope that the example this State has set in this matter will, through your instrumentality, be called to the attention of those interested in other States, and, perhaps, wear some good fruit.

## THE ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

In the conclusion of his article on the Illinois National Guard, in the "Overland Monthly" for July, Lieut. William Hamilton says:

"For so large a State, Illinois boasts of a very small number of either cavalry or artillery and indifferently provides for them. No ammunition is issued to the artillery, except fitting gun ammunition. The personnel of both batteries, one of which is located in Chicago and the other in Danville, is excellent, and, given the means, would both make record for themselves and the State. But as artillery should turn over their Gatlings to the infantry, and the State should give them the new 32 B. L. field guns, two cavalry troops, A and B, are located in Chicago and Bloomington, and are much better off than the artillery. Their equipment and armament is similar to regular cavalry. They are well drilled, and make a fine showing and their thorough efficiency has been tested on several occasions of active service, during this past year. Troop A is commanded by Capt. Paul B. Lino and Troop B by Capt. P. Butler."

The 2d Brigade includes Battery A, 4th and 5th Regts. Infantry, and is commanded by Brig. Gen. James Barker, with headquarters at Springfield. The 3d Brigade has 3d and 6th Regts. of Infantry and Troop B. It is commanded by Brig. Gen. Andrew Welsh, with headquarters at Aurora.

"In addition to the foregoing, the Militia includes the Naval Militia of the State. This is composed of over 400 officers and men and is divided into eight divisions, organized into two battalions with headquarters at Chicago and Moline. The Adjutant General of the State is Alfred Orendorf, Brigadier General, and a lawyer by profession.

"An article on the Illinois National Guard would not properly be closed without a few words relative to their great services during the strikes the past summer in Chicago. While great credit to all State organizations is due, for the promptness with which they responded to duty, the amount of hard labor and great responsibilities fell to no one as to the 1st Brigade. Called out in May to preserve the peace at Pana, Ill., the members had scarcely returned to their homes, when the strike of the American Railway Union and the Pullman boycott broke out. Warned by much previous experience the Chicago regiments at once prepared again for active service, and wearied though they were, with the long and trying guard duty at Pana, it was a glorious record made early in July, when Col. Turner received his order to report to the Mayor of Chicago with his command, for active duty to preserve law and order. Within three and a half hours from time of receipt of order they had over 750 men under arms. As is well known, they were sent out July 5 to guard the town of Pullman and its works.

"If there is one thing in the service of the Illinois National Guard during the summer of 1894 that strikes the critical observer more than another, it is the absolute refutation of the slander that the National Guard at home will not fight against their kindred in support of law and order. The entire guard of Illinois is composed of workingmen, and men who by daily associations must be more or less in sympathy with some of the strikers, not in sympathy with them as regards the strike, but as regards their daily life and needs. Yet these same men turned out with an unhesitating promptness that was only exceeded by their alacrity to obey every order given them in the most trying work a soldier, whether he be a regular or guardsman, can do—the suppression of riots. And when to this is added all the time, cost and patience on part of both officer and soldier to effect this condition of discipline, surely the time is past when any one can say that the Illinois National Guardsman is not a most efficient soldier and a most thorough protector of the laws of a State which has on its coat of arms the significant motto, 'State Sovereignty is National Union.'

"Among the different detachments of the 1st Infantry that showed a commendable efficiency, should be mentioned the Signal and Cycle Corps, under command of Chief Signal Sgt. F. B. Hart."

## STATE CAMP NEW YORK.

In concluding our description of the work of the 71st during its tour of duty we should be doing that organization less than justice, if we failed to mention the very remarkable improvement of the organization since its last encampment. The regiment had a higher percentage of attendance at drills and ceremonies than any regiment in camp thus far this season, and from July 9 was ahead of the drill programme. Its discipline was excellent; officers were saluted invariably; men never left their company streets with blouse unbuttoned; formations were promptly made, and men "jumped" to obey orders. While no restrictions whatever prevented men from going to the two cauantes, and they did so freely, few intoxicated men were seen around camp. Gen. McAlpin expressed himself as being delighted, and the Drill Inspectors stated that they were more than satisfied with the work of the regiment.

The great event of the week was the sham battle of Friday. The 71st represented an enemy, which, advancing up the Hudson, had captured Peekskill, but was prevented from advancing upon the camp from the south by the fact that on that side is was strongly defended by artillery, and being upon a high bluff, could not be approached or stormed from the river. No mention was made in the plan of the fact that the posting of artillery upon neighboring mountains overlooking the camp would have rendered the camp untenable, but it was presumed that the attack must be made from the north. The 71st representing the enemy, therefore, left camp by the McCoy road at 9:30, and disappeared in the hills north of camp, leaving the 2d Provisional Battalion, under Gen. Guy V. Henry, to defend the camp and do the guessing as to the enemy's whereabouts. Half an hour later a skirmish line was thrown out by the defenders and advanced up the valley north of the mess hall, seeking the enemy, which was found some distance up the valley holding so strong a position that a front attack and flank attack on the enemy's left was repulsed. Defenders and enemy both retreated, the former to cover the camp, the latter to allow their 2d Battalion to get around on the left flank of the defenders, which was so successfully accomplished by climbing along the flanks of the mountain that one of the Separate Cos., under Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. C. Rogers, an old veteran of the war, found itself cut off, and had to beat a hasty retreat for Roa Hook. The defenders at this point had been completely deceived, supposing that the mountain cliffs could not be scaled by the enemy, and finding itself in danger of being flanked on the left hurried its main body in that direction. This was precisely what Col. Greene had been waiting for, and he immediately ordered an advance of his 1st Battalion up the valley toward the defenders' center and Battery Hill. The advance, by rushes, was made in fine style, every depression in the ground and natural object being used as a cover, and it was not until the enemy had reached the edge of the drill ground that they exposed themselves. Here they met a heavy fire from the battery trenches, and charged. The 2d Battalion was closing in on the right, and the entire 71st, with Col. Greene at its head and officers out in front, charged the battery, cheering, and coming on with tremendous impetus. Co. K, Capt. Keck on the right, reached the guns before the order to rally was given, and the cannoneers, losing their presence of mind, drew their sabres and slashed about wildly. Only some skillful bayonet exercise saved many men in K from being badly cut. While the battery men used poor judgment in slashing with their sabres at close quarters, the men of the regiment also deserve censure for advancing on top of the artillery men; they should have halted 50 yards from them.

After the assembly a grom was thrown over the entire camp by the news that Gen. Guy V. Henry had been badly hurt. His horse stumbled in a depression, turned a somersault, and threw Gen. Henry with great violence. The General broke his nose, lost several teeth, and was badly lacerated, but insisted upon remounting, and with the blood streaming from his face directed the defenders until the Hospital Corps insisted upon taking charge of him. It was particularly unfortunate the General's injuries should have been what they were, as he had once before had his nose broken and has been shot through the face under the eyes, and his pluck under the circumstances won the highest admiration. Co. B, Capt. Hazen, ran an excursion to camp on Thursday, July 11, and an immense crowd came up, arriving at about 1 o'clock. Hundreds more came up by train, and a large crowd was present at dress parade. The 1st and 2d Provisional Battalions put up an unusually fine parade. One almost inexcusable error marred the ceremony somewhat, that of the 2d Provisional Battalion officer who, when the officers had marched to the front and center, gave the command, "Officers front and center, march," instead of "Officers forward, guide center, march." Otherwise the ceremony was well nigh perfect, as was the parade on Friday evening. Having gone through the entire programme of the drill cards, Col. Greene seized the opportunity at early morning drill on Saturday of drilling his command in evolutions of the regiment—evolutions very seldom practiced, but in this instance carried out with great success. The regiment and Provisional Battalion were relieved by the 12th, and departed for their home stations on Saturday afternoon, July 13.

The 71st has in the camp of 1895 made the best record in its history, and has surprised even those who expected much from it. It showed conclusively it has excellent officers and good men in its ranks, and its great needs would seem to be more men, better instruction in guard duty and a greater regard for steadiness in ranks. While at ceremonies the men were commendably steady, during battalion drills they were constantly putting up their hands, chewing tobacco and talking. These faults were constantly reproved by officers, but were seldom corrected by men. Indeed, a high officer said regarding the matter: "I feel great sympathy for the men drilling under this terribly hot sun, and don't mind if occasionally they wipe their faces." Sentries in both the 71st and Provisional Battalion, while remarkably efficient at night, and prompt and careful about salutes, seemed poorly instructed in the minutiae of guard duty. Few challenged correctly, and few had a proper idea of the gravity of their office. A current impression among them was that officers could pass in and out at any time, which is, of course, not correct.

The 31st, 36th and 40th Separate Cos. in camp with the 71st were made up of splendid material, as may be well imagined from the fact that in one of them was the Mayor and Recorder and 17 lawyers of the town from which they came. They showed greater perfection in the manual of arms and close order than the 71st, while in battalion drill and extended order the 71st clearly surpassed them. Officers and men of the battalion were on most excellent terms with the 71st. Co. I, of the 71st, which has no officers of its own, was commanded during the week by 1st Lieut. A. C. Clayton with commendable skill.

The Twelfth and the Third Provisional Brigade.

The fourth week at the State Camp of Instruction, at Peekskill, N. Y., showed really the most progressive work done of any this season, as far as it has advanced. The camp was in the possession of the 12th Regt., Col. Herman Dowd, and the 3d Provisional Battalion, comprising the 4th Separate Co., of Yonkers, Lieut. W. H. McVicar; the 11th, of Mt. Vernon, Capt. F. Schneider; 27th, of Malone, Capt. George W. Crooks and the 29th, of Medina, Capt. S. A. Ross. Capt. John I. Pruyne, of the 4th Co., was the acting major of the battalion; Lieut. Urall A. Ferguson, of the 3d Separate, was the acting battalion adjutant. The other detailed officers were: Lieut. J. Smith, of the 10th Battalion, as quartermaster and commissary of subsistence, and Sgt. A. K. Shipman, of the 4th Co., as sergeant major. The exact number of men on the first day in camp was as follows:

Field and Staff	Present		Absent	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Co. A	14	9	..	..
Co. B	3	45	..	7
Co. C	3	67	..	5
Co. D	3	73	..	1
Co. E	3	56	..	1
Co. F	2	50	..	5
Co. G	2	38	..	6
Co. H	2	72	..	4
Co. I	4	90	..	1
Co. K	3	50	..	3
Total	40	644	0	25

Field and Staff	Present		Absent	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
4th Separate Co.	3	74	1	19
11th Separate Co.	2	70	..	15
27th Separate Co.	4	46	..	10
29th Separate Co.	4	50	..	8
Total	13	240	0	53

making a grand total of 937, being the largest number of men in a week this season.

The 12th Regt. left its armory on Saturday, July 13, to relieve the 71st Regt. and the 2d Provisional Battalion. Just previous to embarking from the train at Roa Hook, heavy rain was falling. Col. Dowd, therefore, ordered the members of the regiment to wear their overcoats on the march to the camp, but, unlike all the previous Saturdays, no rain welcomed the men on their entry into the State reservation, but, instead, by the time the 12th reached camp, the sun was shining brightly. The regiment made a very handsome appearance, and with their swinging strides drew forth the admiration of all who witnessed their entry. The men were not supplied with the campaign hats until Monday, July 15, when the same were issued.

The entire Provisional Battalion did not arrive together, owing to the fact that two companies came from the southern and two from the northern part of New York. The two latter were the 27th, from Malone, and the 29th, from

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Book of the Lake. Scott.  
Book of Asia. Arnold.  
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Book of the Dust. By John Ruskin.  
Book of the Thing in the World, and other Adventures. By Henry Drummond.  
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Medina, who, owing to poor railroad connections, arrived in camp shortly after 9 o'clock in the evening, instead of 7:30, as was expected of them.

The first evening parade was very creditably executed, which fact did not surprise any one, for excellent work was expected of the 12th Regt. The steadiness of the men was very noticeable, while the manual was well done. In passing in review, under command of the senior sergeants, it was noticed, however, that in some of the companies that many of the men did not keep up the interval of six inches, and that in several instances elbows were lapsing. These evening parades, as the week advanced, showed improvement, to such an extent, that they became as near perfect in every detail as possible, and made a beautiful military exhibition of what this reliable organization can do.

Chaplain Roderick Terry delivered an interesting sermon at 11 o'clock on Sunday, and in the evening held services in the Y. M. C. A. tent. It seems hardly necessary to mention the details of the work and drills that were done during the week, for everything was done as exact and thorough as it possibly could be. Unlike many other regiments, the 12th was as well instructed in its entry into camp as the day it left. This is owing to the fact that it is so well officered, and never was work done more creditably than was during the past week. The guard and sentry duty was a little careless at first, but before the close of the week very little was found to find fault with. The companies went through the various drills, particularly the early morning, extended order by platoons, in such a manner that little if any fault could be found.

In the forenoon of Monday both battalions of the regiment succeeded in accomplishing all the movements scheduled for Monday and Tuesday, thus securing two days' work in one. This was due to the fact that the drill inspectors had little to correct, so that few movements had to be repeated. Later in the week, the battalions, in battalion movements, under the respective supervision of Maj. Leonard and Burns, were executed very satisfactorily, and the same went off far smoother than the similar drills that were executed by the troops in camp the week previous. One thing was very noticeable, the guides were all well posted and there was no anticipation of commands as there was during the preceding weeks by other organizations. Owing to the rather wild demonstration and unusual roughness of the troops that took part in the sham battle the previous week, in which several enlisted men had narrow escapes of receiving serious injuries, these sham battles are now a thing of the past. Adj. Gen. McAlpin has wisely announced that as long as he is at the head of the National Guard of this State, no more sham battles shall take place at State Camp.

One of the crack Separate companies that has visited camp this year is the 27th, of Malone. Capt. Crooks has demonstrated by the excellent work that he obtained from the members of his command, that his company had been hard at work during the past winter, and that the men under him had paid close attention to drills in the extended order, in particular. The other three companies also showed that they had been close students of the new Drill Regulations, and that they had thoroughly mastered same. On Tuesday afternoon, July 16, about 300 veterans and their families, of the 12th Regt., arrived at State Camp, on the special excursion boat Bay Queen, being met by Co. D, Capt. Barnard, at the boat landing. The excursionists remained in camp all day, and witnessed a special drill in the afternoon, and the usual evening parade, and at 9 o'clock departed for home, well pleased with their outing.

The 12th is the only organization, so far this season, that marches to meals with field music. The formation being in column of companies, the marching without arms and equipments, gives the men an easy gait, and they make an excellent appearance. Col. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., has fully recovered, and is about again, after his serious mishap of being thrown from his horse last week. The general wounds, while not having been anything serious, amounted to contusion of the body and a lacerated hip, which was attended to by the surgeons in camp. There is just one feature which a little attention should be paid to, and that is the proper instruction of officers sheathing their swords, for nearly every officer has a peculiar style of his own, which is only noticeable on parades when all are on the line. A very pretty closing ceremony of the evening parades is the marching of the companies in review, under command of the first sergeants, before all the officers, in column

#### CONNECTICUT.

The winter's anxiety is past and the C. N. G. is under orders for another camp. Certain misdemeanors at the last camp, referred to in the Army and Navy Journal correspondence at the time, were utilized as such powerful ammunition by the enemies of the Guard (particularly after the dodging report of the brigadier general) that it was feared that dangerously drastic "reforms" would be adopted by the legislature and the innocent 2,500 be made to suffer with the guilty 10 or a dozen. The legislature appointed a commission which revised the law and this revision, amended by the legislature, was passed. The only changes from the old law are these: The Governor's staff, with its coterie of brigadier generals, shall not be a part of the C. N. G.; camp shall be for only six days annually (excursionists having made it a bedlam on Sundays and no one being able to restrain excursionists); the signal officer on the brigade staff shall be a captain instead of a major, but this shall not apply to the present incumbent, Giddings; pay for all enlisted men shall be \$1.50 per diem, with no longevity, rations to be supplied by the commissary department; commissary general shall draw \$600 a year; incompetent officers cannot be handled before the examining board; the adjutant general shall have oversight of expenditures in all departments; officers' uniform allowance, \$15 a year instead of \$20. The change as to the Governor's staff was in the line of economy, to prevent men who are drawing a good salary from the State going into camp and drawing in ad-

dition the per diem pay of generals. But it is understood that Gov. Coffin will order his full staff into camp for two days, by special orders. Those members of it who are under salary (except paymaster) will have to be there all the time, but will draw no pay except on those two days.

The camp will be at the rendezvous at Niantic Aug. 12 to 19, inclusive, and as of old there will be only three good days, Monday and Saturday being consumed in transportation and Friday will be Governor's show day. That nonsense has not yet been abolished. Dress coats and helmets will be left at home, following the wise example of the sister States. Campaign hats are authorized and many companies are voting to adopt them. Lights after 11 o'clock will be allowed in no tents, except at brigade headquarters, adjutant's quarters and quarters of commanders of the two colored companies. The 2d Regt. officers have expressed their disapproval of taking liquor to camp, and Col. Burdette, of the 1st, orders that an officer in each company shall patrol his company street after taps till absolute quiet is assured. The whole trouble last year was due to the bad example set by some of the highest officers. An appreciation of that fact (and also a change in officers) should show good results this year.

There will be a change in the order of regiments. Lieut. Col. L. F. Burpee, of Waterbury, has just been chosen to succeed Col. Doherty (retired) in command of the 2d. (One newspaper editorial (Meriden "Journal") voices the general opinion when it says: "There was more behind Col. Burpee's (unanimous) election than appeared on the surface—it was a vindication having direct bearing upon that scandal when, the majority of people believe, he was betrayed by a brother officer for whom he had done much, and whom he implicitly trusted as a friend." It may be added—not only "betrayed," but "betrayed" on evidence which attorney for plaintiff in court declared he had found to be absolutely false.) This change puts the 4th on the right, the 1st next, 3d next and the 2d on the left. The only change in the staff of the 2d is the appointment of T. L. Axtell, of Waterbury, as surgeon, vice Benedict, retired. The changes on the staff of the 1st, Col. Burdette, are the appointment of Capt. C. W. Burpee (late of Co. K, 4th, retired) to be Inspector of small arms, vice Cheney, retired, and of Dr. Menasco, private in Co. K, Hartford, to be assistant surgeon, vice Taft, resigned.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Corbin, A. A. G., U. S. A., Washington, has been detailed by the government as inspecting officer at camp.

In the 2d Regt., Connecticut N. G., Lieut. Col. C. F. Burpee has been nominated for the position of Colonel, vice Doherty, resigned; Maj. T. F. Callahan, for Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. T. H. Sucher, for Junior Major. Col. Burpee is a graduate of Yale, and is a lawyer by profession, and is at present City Attorney for Waterbury. He has been connected with the Guard since 1874, serving in various grades, and is known as an exceptionally capable officer. Lieut. Col. Callahan served three years in Co. H, 35th U. S. Inf., and was discharged as sergeant on expiration of term of service, Nov. 5, 1870. He enlisted in Co. C, 2d Regt., C. N. G., April 1, 1872, and rose through all grades. Maj. Sucher enlisted in Co. E, 2d, May 7, 1877, and rose through all grades to be Captain. When Cos. A and G, of Waterbury, learned of the election of Lieut. Col. Burpee for the Colonels, they marched to the railroad station to receive Col. Burpee on his return from the election in New Haven, and tendered him a royal reception. He was escorted through a blaze of red and green fire, Roman candles and sky-rockets to the armory, where a largely attended reception was held in honor of the event.

Adj. Gen. Graham, of Connecticut, announces that commanders of the different organizations in the Connecticut N. G. are directed to make requisition on the Q. M. General through Adjutant General's Office for long service medals, to be issued to those members of their command who have rendered faithful service in the Connecticut N. G. for periods covering 10, 15 and 20 years. Officers are authorized to purchase the undress coat recently adopted for Army officers, and the wearing of the U. S. A. Regulation felt campaign hat is also authorized.

#### GEORGIA.

The Georgia newspapers praise the successful centennial celebration of the Richmond (County) Hussars, which took the shape of a military encampment named in honor of Maj. John G. Butler, commanding the Augusta Arsenal, and who also accepted the command of the camp. This was located just outside the arsenal and was very complete in its arrangements. Both the camp and rifle range were officially recognized by the State, which furnished tents and transportation for the troops. Water was piped to the grounds from the artesian well at the arsenal. The functions of the encampment were largely social and a large ball was one of the features. Nevertheless, the days were well occupied by military exercises. Daily exercises in the school of the troop occupied an hour before breakfast, and guard mounting a half hour after breakfast, while sabre exercise, tilting and target competition occupied the time until drill in the school of the squadron followed by dress parade in the evening. The encampment lasted from Monday until Saturday, and on Friday evening a review of the cavalry and the 6th Regt., of Georgia Infantry, was tendered the Governor and his staff. The Governor being ill, was represented by Adj. Gen. Kell, accompanied by eight other members of the staff. Large crowds assembled at the evening exercises, and the beautiful parade grounds of the arsenal, extensive as they are, were fully taxed by the troops and the thousands of spectators present. The evening concerts were also largely attended.

#### 5TH MARYLAND.—COL. MARKOE.

The 5th Maryland Regt., of Baltimore, which went into camp at Atlantic City, N. J., July 11, to remain until July 20, have enjoyed a pleasant and profitable tour. There have been drills, parades and target practice. On July 14 the

regiment was reviewed by Assistant Secretary of War Doe and on July 16 by Gov. Brown. The regiment made a fine appearance. Among the guests in camp was Capt. Walter L. Finley, 9th U. S. Cav.

#### VERMONT.

The 1st Brigade, Vermont N. G., will go into camp at Fairlee, on Monday, Aug. 12, for six days. The encampment will be known as Camp Gov. Woodbury. Camp will be made, and tents pitched, by Co. G, Bradford, who will report direct to Col. Thomas Hannon, Brigade Q. M., at the encampment, Friday morning, Aug. 9, together with the Q. M. and Q. M. Sergeants of the 1st Regt. and 1st Light Battery, one Surgeon and the Hospital Steward. "The object of this encampment," says Gen. Estey, "is the acquirement of a knowledge of military duties, and the attention of officers and men must be devoted to the attainment of this object during the hours prescribed. When off duty the men will be permitted to enjoy themselves in a reasonable manner, but mock parades and disorderly conduct of all kinds will be prohibited." The hours of service include reveille at 5:50 A. M.; breakfast, 6:30; morning drill, 9:30; dinner, 12:00 M.; afternoon drill, 2:30 P. M.; dress parade, 5:30; supper, 6:30; officers' school, 8:00; band concert, 8:30; taps, 11:00.

#### NEW JERSEY STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The fifth annual meeting of the New Jersey Rifle Association will be held at Sea Girt, N. J., from Sept. 2 to 7, inclusive. Everybody will be welcomed and treated alike no favoritism is, or will be, shown, and all who take part in the matches will be accorded the same courtesy and fairness. The individual matches, open to all comers, are: King Match, 500 yards; All-comers' Military Match, 200 and 300 yards; Schuetzen Match, 200 yards; Hayes' Medal Match, 500 and 600 yards; Gen. E. P. Meany Match, 500 and 600 yards; Revolver Match, 30 yards; N. J. Rifle Association Trophy Match, 500 and 600 yards; Trenton Interstate Fair Match, 200 and 300 yards; Pool Matches. Then there is N. J. N. G. Match for teams of six men from the N. J. N. G.; Columbia Trophy Match for teams of six from District of Columbia and N. J. N. G.; Perrine Memorial Match for officers and men of N. J. N. G.; Dept. of Rifle Practice Match, open to all I. R. P.'s; the President's Match, for the military championship of the U. S., open to all members of the Army, Navy or National Guard. The following matches of the National Rifle Association will also be shot for: Wimbledon Cup, Hilton Trophy and Interstate. Liberal prizes are offered in all the Association matches, and in the N. R. A. matches the prizes and trophies are offered as heretofore. Bull's-eye targets will be open during the entire meeting. The State of New Jersey will supply tents, cots and blankets to all teams. The annual competition for the Interstate Regimental Trophy (teams of six men) will be of two days' duration. The first day's competition will be at known distances, 200 and 500 yards, 10 shots at each. The second day will be skirmish firing, 600 to 200 yards, 10 balls.

#### PRACTICE MARCHES NEW YORK GUARD.

The Battalion of Separate Cos., of the New York Guard composed of the 21st, of Troy, Capt. Lloyd; the 6th, of Troy, Capt. Stillman; the 12th, of Troy, Capt. Treanor; the 23d, of Hudson, Capt. Waterman, and the 30th of Hoosac Falls, Capt. Hoffman, will start on Monday morning next (July 22) on their practice march. Capt. Lloyd, of the 21st Separate Co., will be in command of the battalion, which will be provided with wagon train, tents, ambulance and complete field outfit. After leaving Troy on the morning of July 22, the battalion will march to the vicinity of West Sand Lake, where camp will be established for two days, during which various drills and instruction will be held. Friday, July 26, camp will be struck and march will be taken up to the neighborhood of Postenkill, and on July 27 the return march to Troy will be made. It is the first practice march of the kind for infantry, on common-sense principles, yet attempted in the New York Guard, and great interest is attached to the event. As we have heretofore stated, the object of the march is not to break a record in marching, but to give the troops practical instruction in advance and rear guards, preparation of rations and cooking, establishment of camps, camp hygiene, care of men, etc., and much valuable information will be gained.

Co. I, 23d N. Y., Capt. Hamlin, on Aug. 9 will undertake march-out, to be absent several days. The company, on the above date, will leave its armory so as to take the 6 P. M. train from Brooklyn for Jamaica or Queens, from whence will march to Creedmoor. Here it will go into camp for the night, and early in the morning of Aug. 10 will take the march for East Rockaway. The company will execute such movements as cannot be executed in the armory, blank cartridges will be taken and the company will subsist on State rations, each man doing his own cooking. No tent will be taken, the rubber ponchos and blankets being relied upon for shelter. The company will remain at East Rockaway until the morning of Aug. 12, returning to Brooklyn by train.

#### NAVAL MILITIA.

**NEW JERSEY.**—The Jersey City and Newark Divisions have during the past week assembled aboard the Port mouth, manned the pumps, and also the long boat, and are in order. There is plenty of work yet to be done to the ship to rights.

**NEW YORK.**—The annual cruise of the New York Naval Militia, in command of Comdr. Miller, began Friday evening July 19, when the men reported on board the New Hampshire and marched on board transports which conveyed them to Gardiner's Bay, where a camp is to be established.

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